Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

# Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

No. 15,810 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

# SUPERHUMAN EXPLOITS OF ARMY'S INAGAKI UNIT IN GUADALCANAL BARED

## Penetrated Jungleland Where no Human Had Ever Trod Before and Surprised Superior Enemy Forces From the Back

## CHARGED GALLANTLY AGAINST THE FOE

By KENSHI MORIKAWA,
Of the Army Press Corps

**Editor's note: The following is a vivid description sent by a member of the press corps attached to the Imperial Army of the gallant attack by the Inagaki Unit against superior enemy forces on Guadalcanal Island after effecting a landing on the island in face of the enemy on November 5, 1942.**

AT A CERTAIN FRONT BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The ground was overhung with rain clouds. It was pitch-dark everywhere. The sea lay motionless, dark, as though the water was black oil. Guadalcanal Island was in the grip of a silence that reminded of death.

Suddenly a black mass showed the beach of Tasawalong, in the north of the island.

That black mass was nothing more than the Inagaki Unit, which had landed in the face of enemy fire, having come across a vast ocean to seal the fate of America.

The unit planted itself on Guadalcanal Island before dawn on November 5, 1942.

The unit had to take position on the extreme right wing of the uttermost front line at the northern base of Mount Austen on the upper stream of the Lunga River, and wait for the time to make a thrust at the enemy from the back.

The night gave way to day in the southern sea. Nothing stirred in the jungle area. There was no sign even of a bird.

**Gun Reports Heard**

Gun reports were heard. They came from afar in the east.

It was manifest that our troops were exchanging fire with the enemy. The firing was heavy and incessant. It looked as though thunder was rolling at a distance.

Presently there was the droning of planes. The noise became louder and louder, until it seemed to fill the sky.

They were enemy planes. They were flying very low. Two or three of them were flying about just above the tops of the trees. They dropped five or six bombs here and there. At other places they fired at random with machine-guns.

The jungle became filled with powder smoke. Tall trees were seen to fall down with a terrific noise.

On numerous occasions the unit suffered from the effects of explosions of bombs.

Guided by the compasses, the troops kept up their eastward march. At times they walked in a cloud of dust and sand. At others they went on all fours.

That part of the jungle area which was traversed by the unit had felt no human footsteps before. It was covered with undergrowth and with trees many of which stood more than 20 meters, covered with creepers of from five to 10 centimeters in diameter.

**Sun Shut Out**

The course of the unit lay among these trees which shut out the sun completely.

There were the bared roots of big trees across the path of the unit. They were like enormous snakes.

Here and there fallen trees measuring three or four arms' spans round hampered the march of the unit. They bore every mark that they had been hit by bombs dropped by enemy planes haphazard.

The march of the unit across such jungle was necessarily very slow.

The troops had to open their way. This was a most difficult task. And they had to do that while watching the enemy.

Throughout their march across the jungle they were harassed by enemy planes and by the fire from enemy warships off the island.

"Is this all what the enemy is up to? We are the true sons of Nippon."

This was the encouragement given by Unit Commander Major Inagaki to his men. The spirits of the unit rose.

The men marched on day and night, making little of the continual and very close attention of enemy airmen.

At length the unit got to the Maruyama road which starts from a point two kilometers east of Kokanbona and runs back of Mount Austen. This road was opened by the Takahashi Engineering Unit in October. The work took the unit a week from the 13th. It runs 42 kilometers across jungleland.

**Superhuman Feat**

It was a superhuman task, which was accomplished by the engineering unit. The area where the road was to be cut was unmapped. There was no machinery to aid the men in their work. A single compass was all that was helpful to the men, who were employed day and night on the project.

It is a misnomer to call it a road. It is far worse than a path used by wood-cutters.

It happened that the rainy season had set in on the island. It was customary for heavy rain to come on in the afternoon.

The Maruyama road as the Inanaki Unit used it was an endless quagmire. Before the unit lay the road which was straight among a group of steep mountains:

Frequently the road ran over precipices. It was by the ivy that the men had to get over perpendicular cliffs.

I am at a loss for words to describe the anxiety of the men who had to march along this road, now a quagmire, their shoulders bearing food and ammunition.

Their preoccupation was how to perform their mission of helping to crush and beat America, the blight on East Asia.

They marched on, covered with mud, but in high spirits.

**Makes Detour**

The unit made a detour round the southern base of Mount Austen and got to the northern base.

There in the midst of the jungle the unit organized a position which commanded a good view of the enemy position and airfields.

In those days the enemy forces were concentrated along the coast to the west of Mount Austen. They were aided by all sorts of mechanical power.

The thought never occurred to the enemy that the Inagaki Unit had crossed Mount Austen, had organized a position at his back, and was waiting for the time to strike.

From the look-out platform just in front of the position organized by the unit the Lunga river, running from the south to the north like a belt, was very visible.

In the space which intervened between the river and the position were the eastern and western airfields.

Atop the heights round the airfields were batteries.

From the look-out platform one could see trucks, loaded with troops, supplies, and ammunition, speeding along the roads to the airfields.

From 10 to 20 planes used to land at the fields every day.

**Enemy Planes Seen**

The men on duty at the look-out platform could tell the number of planes leaving the fields.

There was nothing to harass the Inagaki Unit in its position. Safe from enemy bombs or fire, our men watched as arms and fresh troops reached the enemy in ever increasing volume.

In the meantime they were anxiously waiting for orders to make a charge against the enemy.

"It will not be long before we will penetrate the enemy positions. The simpler our position, the better."

This was the drift of the sentiment of the officers and men under the unit commander.

Nothing was more reassuring to the commanding officer than the thought that his men were ready to defy death and make a charge against the enemy positions.

Then it occurred to him that there might be an occasion when his unit would have to pit itself against the main enemy forces, now face to face with the main force of our army. He was eager to know whether his men were fully aware of the fact that they, with no better arms than rifles and machine-guns, might have to meet the enemy forces aided by planes and equipped with field and mountain guns, trench-mortars, indeed with all sorts of cannon.

He called all his men together, and told them:

"We are on the extreme right wing of the line. Ours is a very important task. We have to strike the enemy from behind. We are ready to charge the enemy at any moment.

"There is a possibility of our pitting ourselves against the main force of the enemy army in a move to facilitate the advance of the main body of our army.

"Troops must be on their guard against underestimating the strength of the enemy. But there is no need for them to fear the enemy.

"There are multitudes of field and mountain guns ready for action in places bounding the enemy airfields. Each day finds from 10 to 20 planes arriving at the fields.

"The American troops are weak. But they are well-armed. We are impelled by the Japanese spirit. But it would be impossible for us to hope to fight successfully against an enemy armed with most modern weapons.

**Not Suspected by Enemy**

"By good luck the enemy does not suspect that we are here and are in a position to strike him from behind. I should think that we ought to entrench ourselves strongly while the enemy is unaware of our presence. I hereby order all the men under me to construct as speedily as possible a strong position."

All the men of the unit immediately set about constructing a strong position.

No order to charge against the enemy or check it had come as yet. The battle engaged by the advance unit continued with fury day after day. The deafening roar of cannon shook the earth. The soldiers began to feel irritated. They now stood and then sat with their rifles. Their eyes were ever directed toward the enemy positions. The unit commander slapped the shoulders of the soldiers and with a smile on his face said, "In the meantime, I want every one of you to work to the best of your energy. Don't be in a hurry now. Take it easy."

How to get continued supplies of foodstuffs and shells was the hardest problem. Food and shells had to be carried on the shoulders of the soldiers to the foremost firing line, due to lack of transport facilities and roads. At a place named Tasawalong, located some miles back, was a hut where food and shells were to be delivered. The route on this island was beset with steep paths, jungles and other natural obstacles. Moreover, our soldiers had to pass a region exposed to the enemy's bombings and within range of warship bombardment. Men passing through it did so at the risk of their lives. Many soldiers volunteered for this dangerous task and carried food and shells for their comrades. The majority of soldiers who went out in the morning for the mission were either killed or wounded on the way while going through this dangerous zone, and those who barely escaped had to return to their base with their wounded comrades on their backs.

**Supply Situation Bad**

The supply situation, causing great sacrifices, was not satisfactory. However, the soldiers were willing to take up this risky job. In the face of hardships and privation, the Unit Commander Major Inagaki, had to organize a death-defying transport corps to save the lives of all of the marooned unit. These soldiers sometimes could not bring enough food and shells from Tasawalong

(Continued on Page 2)

**NOTICE**

**Today being Jimmu Tenno-Sai, there will be no Evening Edition of the Nippon Times. Also, April 4 being a semi-annual holiday for all Japanese papers, there will be no Morning Edition of the Nippon Times for April 5.**

## In Memory of Our Gallant Men

**The marker in the center of the photograph was put up by members of the Inagaki Unit of the Imperial Army for their comrades who fell in gallant action against the enemy on Guadalcanal Island.**

## *Convincing Victory at Bataan Wins Confidence of Filipinos*

### Marquis Tokugawa Recalls Fall of Stronghold As Fundamental Cause of People's Trust In Strength of Japanese Forces

On the eve of the first anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula to the Imperial Forces, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, civil adviser to the Japanese Army in the Philippines, in a press interview here Friday, declared that it was entirely due to the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces that the Filipinos have come to trust fully the real strength of Japan and to cooperate in the great task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Recalling his impression at the time of the fall of Bataan Peninsula to strong Japanese Forces a year ago, Marquis Tokugawa declared that on April 5, last year, he was flying in his plane and saw columns of black smoke rising up to the sky in the direction of Bataan, which indicated that Japanese Forces had commenced their general offensive against the American positions.

Before the American forces were crushed in Bataan, it was the general belief among the Filipinos that the American troops in Bataan would never under any circumstances be defeated by the Japanese troops, the Marquis said, adding that Filipinos, therefore, were deceived and fled into Bataan Peninsula.

However, contrary to the American propaganda, American troops in the Bataan Peninsula were completely crushed, and the Filipinos gradually came to place their confidence generally in the Japanese, he said.

The Filipinos also were greatly impressed by the protection given them by the Japanese troops after the fall of Bataan Peninsula and they realized the mistake of their previous ideas about the Japanese Army, Marquis Tokugawa stated.

Under these conditions, the Filipinos since then have been trusting the Japanese Army more and more, he said.

Referring to the construction of the new Philippines, Marquis Tokugawa declared that it is the great mission imposed upon the shoulders of Japan to re-educate the Filipinos to become worthy and powerful members of the Asiatic Sphere by completely eradicating their mistaken materialistic ideas and inviting their real cooperation toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Marquis then reiterated his grim determination to exert his utmost for the construction of the new Philippines.

Concluding his interview, Marquis Tokugawa declared that no hasty measures, but gradual steps would be taken to educate the Filipinos as a really worthy people of East Asia.

## NEW CHINA COUNCILLORS ANNOUNCED AT MEETING

### 15 Leading Personages Including President Wang Ching-wei Named

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—At its meeting of State Councils today, the National Government of China announced the names of new councillors.

Among the new councillors are President Wang Ching-wei, President of the Legislative Yuan Chen Kung-po, President of the Judicial Yuan Weng Tsung-yao, President of the Examination Yuan Wang I-tang, Vice-President of the Examination Yuan Chiang Kang-hu, Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Industry and Commerce Minister Mei Ssu-ping, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng, Chief of General Staff General Yang Kuei-i, Communications Minister Ting Meh-tsun, War Minister General Pao Wen-yueh, Pacification Commissioner for Wuhan Cities Yin Ping and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan Miao Ping.

## MINERS ARE ENCOURAGED BY HONGKONG GOVERNOR

### Isogai Lauds Miners in Their Work to Develop Mineral Deposits in Kowloon

Domei

HONGKONG, April 2.—Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai of Hongkong when inspecting the Hongkong Mine in Kowloon today, had words of encouragement for the industrial workers who are strenuously developing the mineral deposits there.

This mine it was said, holding non-ferrous metals, had been operated under American management between 1937 and 1940, but its work was suspended since then until the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese Forces.

Although the rock-drills and other equipment at the mine were destroyed at the time of the siege, repair work was carried on under the trust management of a certain mining company and actual mining was started last year. The mine is considered to have bright prospects.

# ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST EAST INDIA AIRFIELDS; DOWN OR HIT 18 PLANES

## Raid Bases Near Cox's Bazar; Destroy 8, Damage 8 in Combat

## ATTACK ON MARCH 31

### 2 Other Foe Craft Sent Hurtling In Battle Over Burma Northeast of Allanmyo

Sweeping into action again on March 31, Imperial Japanese Army Air Units blasted airfields near Cox's Bazar in eastern India and shot down or damaged every one of the 16 enemy fighter planes which met them in an air duel, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. on Friday. In addition, it was revealed that Army Air Units shot down two more enemy warplanes in a combat staged with 12 enemy craft in the skies northeast of Allanmyo in Burma.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units on March 31 scored the following results in the eastern district of India and in Burmese territory:

"1. The Air Units surprise-raided airfields near Cox's Bazar, and, in an aerial engagement with 16 enemy fighter planes, shot down eight of them and inflicted damage on the remaining eight. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

"2. The Air Units encountered 12 enemy planes northeast of Allanmyo in Burma and shot down two of them. One of our planes has not yet returned."

**Air Battles Described**

Japanese Air Units kept up their vigorous activity on March 31 after having scored brilliant results on the preceding day and in a furious aerial duel with 16 enemy Hurricane planes, which came over to counter-attack in the skies over Chittagong, shot down eight of them, according to a cable from an undisclosed base to Domei dated April 1.

The remaining eight enemy planes, the dispatch further says, were given direct hits by the Japanese planes. All the Japanese planes came back safely. Another Japanese Air Unit was engaged in an air combat with 12 B-24 bombers, which came raiding in the skies of Magwe, and shot one of the raiders. Another enemy plane fled, trailing a tail of black smoke. The remaining enemy planes dropped their bombs into the jungles and hurriedly took flight. Four enemy soldiers who descended by parachutes were immediately captured by the Japanese Forces, the dispatch concludes.

## U-BOATS UNCHECKED, SAYS LONDON SCRIBE

### Warns British People Against Smug Optimism; Declares Menace Is Great

Strongly advocating the immediate establishment of positive steps to combat the extensive operations of Axis submarines which are threatening to cut the British supply routes, Captain Russell, naval correspondent for the Sunday Times magazine, sternly warned against the optimism and nonchalance of the British people, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

The gist of his article follows:

"The fact that a naval country that has command of the high seas must concentrate her every effort for the maintenance of her supremacy is self-evident reasoning.

"It may be too late by the time the optimistic British people fully realize the significance of the aforementioned fact, in spite of the fact that they are now experiencing untold inconveniences.

"It is pathetically obvious that the Britishers are ignorant of the deadly menace of the Axis submarines, despite the daily reports of the sinkings of anti-Axis ships by Axis undersea craft.

**No Adequate Defense**

"Three and a half years have elapsed since the outbreak of the current hostilities, but the British government has not been able to set up an adequate or efficient policy to combat the U-boat threat.

"The submarine operations have become markedly greater and intensified since the outbreak of the current war, countless Axis submarines infesting the waters of the Atlantic, the coastal waters of Africa and South America and the waters adjacent to India. In contrast to the present extensive and rampant operations of the Axis submarines, the undersea craft of the first World War days did not dare to venture in the waters near British shores.

"Furthermore, during the World War I, 400 convoy ships were adequate to handle all convoy duties, whereas several thousand convoy vessels are necessary in the present war.

"Outside of the immediate construction of convoy vessels, there is no other solution to the problem confronting the British. There are arguments that the air force is the most appropriate and effective weapon against submarine operations, but this only brings about difficulties in securing ample bombers with long cruising range, and skilled fliers to maneuver the planes. Moreover, air units are unable to fulfill the duties which can be readily carried out by convoy ships."

## CULTURAL MEET CONTINUES

### Representatives in China Gather for 2nd Day of Session

Domei

NANKING, April 2.—The national representatives assembly of the Japan-China Cultural Association, now holding its second session here, this morning met on the second day of their scheduled committee meeting.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Japanese cultural Society now visiting Nanking also held a conference this morning with the Japanese Embassy officials at the office of the Association here.

### Reich Soldiers Donate

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—German forces stationed in Finland who some time ago donated a sum of 335,791 Finnish marks to sick and wounded Finnish soldiers, yesterday again contributed to military relief fund an amount totaling 413,350 Finnish marks.

### Canada Rationing Meat

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—Canada will adopt a ration system for meat as from May 1, Canadian Finance Minister James L. Ilsley announced today at the House of Commons today, it is reported from Ottawa. The allotment of meat will be two pounds a week for one person.

## *First Plane Leaves Shonan for Japan, Starting New Service*

**Domei**

**SHONAN, April 2.—The first plane of the Japan Airways inaugurating the air service between Shonan and Japan left here for Japan. The plane is reported to have started on the inaugural trip with a full list of passengers among whom was Kaku Shigenari, Chief Civil Administrator of the Japanese Military Administration, here. It was also learned that a Japan-Shonan air service was also inaugurated by a plane of the same company which has also reached here safely.**

## BRITISHERS REFUSE TO RELEASE GANDHI

### Indian Delegation Working for Compromise; Bitter Sentiment Mounting

The political situation in India continues in the state of a deadlock, with the British authorities reluctant to consider the liberation of Mahatma Gandhi as demanded by the Indian public Domei reports from Lisbon under date of March 31.

The Indian masses, reports indicate, are in the worst temper they have ever been in, and they may explode any moment.

The shortage of food in India which is getting keener and keener each day, is the principal cause of the increasing bitterness in the sentiment of the Indians toward the British.

An Indian delegation, headed by the former premier of Madras G. Rajagopalachariar, has been working for a solution of the tangled state of affairs in India by a compromise with the British authorities, and for some days, has been negotiating with the Governor-General of India. However, these talks are making little progress because of the stiff attitude taken by the Governor-General. Reuter reports from New Delhi that the Governor-General of India has no mind in the least to meet the Indians even halfway.

A delegation of Indians who are for settling the situation by compromise is scheduled to see the Governor-General of India in a few days. They are eager to make the meeting the occasion for them to discuss every aspect of the situation in India. Several members of the group have decided to return home on April 1 as they have become aware that the Governor-General has no intention of discussing the situation.

## ITALIAN PROFESSORS JOIN STUDENTS ON WAR FRONTS

### Perform Valorous Deeds in Parallel With Achievements of Younger Set

Following the numerous Italian university students who answered the call to the colors and enhanced the traditional spirit of loyalty of the Italian youth with their glorious deeds, 200 college tutors joined their disciples on the battlefields and fought side-by-side with the youngsters, equaling the colorful deeds of their pupils, it was disclosed by the Italian education department on Thursday, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

Of the 200 professors, four met glorious deaths, one was wounded and 12 were given special awards for their outstanding services, it was disclosed.

Besides the professors, 698 assistant college lecturers have answered the call to arms, of whom 10 were killed, 5 wounded and 16 awarded special medals.

It was further revealed that 70,410 university students have enlisted for service and 1,538 of this group met glorious deaths in the battlefields, while as many as 70 of the students were decorated with a special golden cordon, the dispatch added.

## LAW REVISED IN THAILAND

Domei

BANGKOK, April 2.—The Supreme Headquarters of the Thai army under date of March 30 promulgated the revision of the Military Law, subjecting all residents within the area under martial law to provisions of the Military Law, it was disclosed.

The present revision, which, incidentally, has expanded the scope of military control in the area under martial law, will regard all residents in the area as soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Headquarters yesterday also promulgated a new military law prohibiting the cornering of, or profiteering on medical supplies, medicines and other cardinal necessities under penalty of death.

### Morinigo Seeing Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—General Higino Morinigo, who was reelected as Paraguayan President today, will visit the United States in the early part of June at the invitation of President Franklin Roosevelt and also visit other countries including Brazil on his way home, it is reported.

### Balik Papan Telegraph Service

Domei

MACASSAR, April 1.—General telegraphic service was opened today at Balik Papan, South Borneo, with various parts of the occupied areas of the Southern Regions as well as with Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Hongkong, it was learned.

# SUPERHUMAN EXPLOITS BARED OF ARMY UNIT IN GUADALCANAL

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and from another supply place named Esperance. The amount stored there was negligible. Rice for one soldier for one day was less than half a pint. Besides, he had only a very small amount of powdered miso, or bean paste. To add to this miserable picture, no soldier had even a single grain of rice between the 10th and 24th.

Soldiers started to go into the jungles in quest of something to eat. Neither bananas, papaias nor other fruits were to be found on the island. Only some coconut groves were found on the seacoast. Soldiers found leaves, grass and grass roots, which were not supposed to be poisonous. They could judge their edibility by their color and smell. The soldiers ate them. The shortage of foods combined with the dampness of atmosphere, inclement weather and other pestilent factors of the locality induced many soldiers to suffer from malaria, lack of nourishment, beri-beri and dysentery. They did not report their illnesses to their seniors, even when they were afflicted with high fevers of more than 40 degrees, and volunteering to undertake the Mission of going to receive the food supply in order to be of service to their numerous comrades, left, although staggering and weak from fever. Those who were not allowed to go on the mission still did not abandon their desire to do something for their Unit Commander and comrades. In the midst of enemy air bombing and warship bombardments they climbed the palm trees lining the shore, and forcing down dizziness coming from fatigue and undernourishment and risking great danger, came back with a few coconuts.

**Self-Sacrificing Spirit**

"We don't want any. You fellows divide it." The seniors tried to give the coconuts to their subordinates, and the subordinates in turn tried to force their seniors to accept them. Such scenes were repeated everywhere. The Unit Commander's eyes were moist, and unknown to his men quietly wiped away a tear. Inside, the Unit Commander thought, "There is no way for me to make amends" and in his heart he prayed to His Majesty the Emperor and to the parents of his men and asked forgiveness.

With the coming of December enemy officer patrols began to come frequently to the jungle nearby. If they should discover this depression that would not be good for the operations to be carried out in the future so officer patrols were sent out with the orders to "destroy enemy patrols on sight." It was the custom of the enemy patrols, in coming through the jungle, to shoot ahead first and to come ahead if there was no response. They would then advance two or three hundred meters and shoot again, repeating this as they came. Our patrols were thus able to find out the enemy's position and the direction they were taking and every enemy patrol coming was wiped out.

Because of these active methods the position of the Inagaki Unit was not discovered by the enemy. From about that time the planes in the enemy airfield increased, and on the roads heavy artillery and trench mortars were carried amidst clouds of dust westward. Even with the naked eye 200 and 300 could be counted.

**Enemy Position Strengthened**

The enemy's position was really being strengthened by mechanized power, and apparently a furious engagement was going on between the enemy and comrade units with the Mataninau River in the middle. Guns thundered continuously and the roar of airplanes filled the sky.

The Inagaki Unit still did not receive orders to attack The soldiers could hardly hold themselves back. There were some malaria-ridden soldiers with temperatures of over 40 degrees with lifeless dull eyes who, gripping their rifles, came up to the Commander and asked, "Commander, do we not attack yet?" And there were some sapped by dysentry who came using their rifles as crutches to urge their Commander to order attack. "How is your illness? You mustn't force yourself," the Commander would ask. "There is nothing wrong with me, I am completely well again," would come the answer. Major Inagaki was forced to tears on numerous occasions by the true and heartrending courage of his subordinates. And he was affected the more because he knew these soldiers personally and their poignant sight forced a lump into his throat and he could not help shedding tears in front of his men.

How the enemy found the Inagaki Unit's position it is unknown but from the dawn of January 2, 1943, it advanced in a wave ready for encirclement with many troops and numerous trench mortars. Enemy planes worked together with their ground forces and rained bombs on the Inagaki Unit's position. Guns thundered with fury and the shells exploded in a continuous din. Smoke and clouds of dust churned upward and huge trees were blasted down one by one, roaring as they crashed to the ground. There was not a moment's rest in the enemy's gunfire.

**Defend at All Costs**

"The Inagaki Unit is ordered to defend this position at all costs. Do not retreat an inch!" The Unit Commander's order reached every position through a messenger.

Those who were down with illness crawled to their rifles, and with the earth thrown up by the exploding shells raining down upon them, fought courageously. Raining shells upon the Inagaki Unit, the enemy threw up a barbed wire entanglement around the Unit's position and from afar completed the encirclement of the Unit. During that time the enemy built pill boxes and with the Inagaki Unit like a rat in a trap got ready to take its time. Several hundred enemy shells exploded each minute and the deep jungle was turned into a level field and the Unit's position itself appeared in bare form.

The food supply became low. The soldiers fought on by risking enemy gunfire to get grass, vines and leaves to eat. Through the hail of bullets through which it was impossible even to raise one's head, the enemy brought its barbed wire entanglement closer and built its pill boxes nearer and nearer. The number of enemy troops increased steadily until there were a thousand and several hundred. The Inagaki Unit was completely encircled and it was impossible for it to gain contact with comrade units as well as to report on the situation. Apparently the enemy troops too were short of food and enemy planes would appear and drop them bundles of food. There were times when a bundle would fall on the barbed wire entanglement. At such times there would be a fight to see which side would get the food.

After that the enemy made use of its mechanized power and built a road to the rear. Over this the enemy transported troops, food, ammunition, weapons, and materials to build positions. And they continued to bring the barbed wire entanglement closer in. The unit's ammunition nearly was gone. Tree buds, and grass roots, which served as food gradually disappeared from the vicinity and in the end the men even ate an ants' nest.

**Can't Be Beaten**

"We can't be beaten by such an enemy," the soldiers said. Their morale rose with each day but though their spirit was strong their bodily strength declined with undernourishment and over fatigue. That irritated the men. Every face was deathly pale, the cheeks were sunken deeply, the lips were white and cracked, and only the eyes shone furiously. The enemy's encirclement position came closer and closer. At times the enemy would throw milk cans and trench mortar shells into the Inagaki Unit's position seemingly laughing derisively at and mocking the unit's dismal position. "Look, we eat such excellent things every day," the enemy seemed to be saying.

"The samurai glories in humble poverty. Don't try to be funny. . . . G. . . D. . . Y. . . .!" There was nothing they would have liked more at that time but the soldiers crushed these cans of milk. Thick white condensed milk writhed like something living on the damp black ground. The soldiers looked bitterly at that and swallowed hard. "These men are true Japanese soldiers. This is where lies the strength of the Japanese soldier," thought Major Inagaki. Each new incident, heard or seen, was a source of tears to the Major.

**Surrender Appeal Rejected**

After bearing this situation for about two weeks, the gunfire suddenly ceased on January 14. And through a loudspeaker, the enemy urged surrender. "Dear officers and men of the Japanese Army. Through a lack of ammunition and food, you have continued to fight with utmost courage and have done what is expected of the Japanese Forces. We respect and admire from our hearts you who are so courageous. There is no need for you to fight more than this. You have completely carried out your duty to your nation. And especially, you who are intelligent, know that at this moment you are completely encircled by the Americans. If you continue to fight on, the only thing that awaits you is starvation. Come quickly to the American forces. We will welcome you courageous soldiers with outspread arms. As you know we have much delicious bread, milk and chocolate. We will gladly give all of that to you."

This was heard throughout the trenches. And at the same time handbills urging surrender were scattered all over the position.

"The damned Yankees. What kind of crazy talk do they think that is? The Japanese soldier dies before he surrenders."

"God damn you. We aren't like you. Wash your faces and try again. You fools. . ." The soldiers stuck their heads out of the trenches and shouted. But when they shouted their bellies seemed to touch their spines and pains shot through their bodies.

The handbills urging surrender were welcomed with glee. "We are just out of toilet paper, this is very good," they said. All the leaflets were picked up and made use of. The soldiers laughed and said, "These words which took Roosevelt much effort to think up are only good enough to come in contact with the regions surrounding the extreme end of our lower digestive organs."

**Bold Charges Made**

At times two or three of the soldiers would, in spite of dizziness coming from over-fatigue, drive into the enemy's pill boxes and come back with the enemy's weapons and knapsacks. "These are presents from Roosevelt. Do not hesitate in taking some of the trophies of victory," they would say and divide the canned goods and chocolates. The empty cans and knapsacks would then be thrown back into the enemy's position, as substitute hand grenades.

The Unit Commander would at times go around to the wounded men and patting their shoulders ask, "How do you feel." At the sight of the soldiers continuing to hold their rifles and fighting through difficulties impossible to express by words the Unit Commander without thinking bowed and thought, "These men are gods. They are living gods."

On January 22 the ammunition was almost exhausted. The number of the enemy continued to increase, but the Inagaki Unit's number gradually became smaller until there were less than 200. Major Inagaki called together his unit commanders, Lieutenant Sato, Lieutenant Tsuruta, Lieutenant Hori, Lieutenant Murase, and the machine-gun unit commander Captain Sonoda and conferred on what to do.

"If we continue in this way, we await only starvation. Let us hack into the enemy's main position and die gloriously, fighting with our swords."

"We want to show those damned Yankees the true form of Japanese Bushido."

"Let us show them how well the Japanese sword cuts."

All the unit commanders agreed that our soldiers would kill the enemy with swords and die, but the commanders did not like to see their juniors killed. The commanders wished, if it were possible, to save all the rest, they themselves staying there, but that could not be done under the prevailing circumstances.

Unit Commander Inagaki made up his mind to kill the enemy with a firm determination that he and all his men die at night. Major Inagaki burned all the important documents and summoned all the men under him. He gave the order, "The Inagaki Unit at midnight of January '22 should carry out a charge against the main enemy camp with the determination to be all killed."

Tension came over all the men like a flash, as the order which all the men had been long expecting was given out by their unit commander. Every man was inspired and resolute. Unit Commander Inagaki, giving out the order, was rather reluctant to look at his men right in the face. He could not keep back his emotion. A reverent bow toward the direction of the Imperial Palace was made. The stirring and solemn song, "Umiyukaba," was sung under the direction of Captain Sonoda. Then the three cheers of Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor were shouted by all. The water in the canteens was drunk as a token to bid farewell to the present life.

Major Inagaki said to himself, "I, the Unit Commander, and you, my juniors, are all about to die on this lonely island. This is a preordained destiny. Let's all us die smiling and then meet at the Yasukuni Shrine again." Major Inagaki drank water from the bottle. Startled by the cheers of the Japanese unit, the enemy started to bombard and throw hand grenades. The Japanese Unit kept silence. Shells exploded and raised clouds of sand dust here and there. Dusk began to descend over the surrounding locality.

**12 Chosen Orderlies**

"Sergeant Kainuma will take 11 men on orderly duty, break through the enemy position and get to headquarters to report on enemy conditions and the movements of our contingent in detail."

On hearing these orders from the commander, the 12 men including the sergeant looked at each other with disgust visibly written on their faces. They had been expecting orders for vanguard action to charge into the enemy lines at the head of other units. To go on orderly duty was sorely disappointing.

"Please let me and my men take part in this evening's action, sir, putting some other men on orderly duty. I beseech you ,sir

"Sergeant Kainuma!"

There was a faint smile on the face of the Major, while his kind eyes surveyed the faces of his spirited subordinates.

"Yes, sir."

"Sergeant Kainuma, I understand well how you feel. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. But, this orderly duty on which I want you to go is extremely important. Whether you discharge your task well or not will decide the fate of this contingent. I consulted the company commanders before making the selection. You 12 are picked men, therefore. You know that we are surrounded manyfold by the enemy. We can't budge an inch without drawing enemy fire. Of course, this position isn't the only dangerous one. All the roads leading to headquarters are probably in the hands of the enemy. To break through those hostile positions and get to headquarters and report on our movements are no easy feats. In fact, they will require superhuman efforts.

**Major Encourages Men**

"Think well, boys. This contingent is going to charge into the midst of the enemy this evening, prepared to perish to a man. Who will report to headquarters on the heroism of the 200? Look, even the sick are taking up their rifles and rising to render their last service to their country. I don't know how many times I have wept over the superb courage of my men. I don't want any of my gallant soldiers to die a 'dog's death' or ignominously reported 'missing.' The orderly duty on which you go is the most important one of acquainting headquarters and the world of the heroism of your 200 comrades. Their action will be immortalized by yours. What do you say now, Sergeant Kainuma. You now understand my feeling and the exact nature of your duty, don't you?"

"Yes, Sir, I understand well now. The 12 of us will get through no matter what happens. Rest assured, sir."

Kainuma passed the back of right hand quickly over his eyes to conceal his tears.

"You will go? You will? Good. Thank you. We are in the very midst of a battle. I haven't anything to give you. But I shall give you my last message. One word. 'Know that there is life in death.'"

"'Know that there is life in death.'" The 12 men quietly repeated the words of their commander over and over again to impress them on their memory. Watching their commander, most probably for the last time, each peculiarity of his kindly features was drilled into their minds as with gimlets. Their faces were wet with tears despite their efforts to suppress them.

"Your duty is heavy. Your labors have been intense and long. You must be famished fagged out. But, as I have said, you are to serve your comrades in this action. Good-bye and good luck."

The commander shook hands with each of the 12 men.

(What an enormous shame that I cannot die by the side of my commander!) The emotional Sergeant, Kainuma now was crying without shame.

**Charge Is Made**

It was a moonless night but the stars were in the sky like scattered gold dust. The enemy continued relentlessly to shower trench mortar shells and hand grenades into the Japanese position. The contingent fired not a single shot in reply but waited patiently for the opportune moment to charge. After having bombarded the Japanese for a while, the enemy began broadcasting their recommendation to surrender. They spiced it with songs in merry chorus and swing music. The moment had come.

"Ready. . . . Char. . . . rrge!" the commander roared.

The 200 rolled into a ball of flame that nothing could resist and with a battle cry from every throat dashed into the midst of overwhelming odds. What did fatigue, hunger, or anything else matter? This was the supreme moment they had been waiting for. This was the place to lay down their lives. The swords and bayonets of the officers and men were as one, flesh and steel were merged into a single will to kill or die.

"The trench at Isamugawa Valley is our meeting place. Advance in a thin line!"

Sergeant Kainuma and his 11 men pushed through the jungle area in the direction of Maruyama Road, the way to which they knew. Behind them they heard the fierce battle cry of their comrades as they charged and the bursting of trench mortar shells and hand grenades. Bullets whistled past their ears. The enemy, apparently having become aware of their lines having been penetrated, were firing with amazing fury. It was so dark in the jungle that they could not see one inch ahead.

**Orderlies Push On**

Many a time Kainuma heard an involuntary cry of pain as one of his men fell. But he could not afford to stop. He stumbled on blindly, bruised and torn by the sharp branches of jungle trees. He and what remained of his 11 men made a detour behind Mt. Austen and leapt into the trench at Isamugawa Valley. When Kainuma arrived none of the others had yet reached the place. After a while one came, and another. When the third leapt into the trench all became still. Not another man came. It dawned, then morning came and noon. But only the four were to be seen in the dugout.

"What? Of all 12, only four of us have made it!"

Kainuma muttered forlornly. The survivors beside himself were Superior Private Hiroshi Takagi, Superior Private Yoshio Kato and Lance Corporal Yozo Niwa.

"Section Commander, the other eight must have been hit by enemy bullets on the way."

"Maybe they lost their way."

"No, they couldn't have. They all know the way. They must have been hit."

From time to time the four took turns peering out of the trench but not another man was in sight. Enemy planes came droning over them and swept the ground near the trench with machine-gun fire.

Night fell. It was pitch black.

"We four have an important work to do. We can't afford to be hit. 'Know that in death there is life.'"

At these words all remembered the faces of their comrades who thrust into the enemy numbering a thousand and several hundred men.

**Enemy Lines Seen**

The four trekked through the darkness toward the beach. There ran more than 10 motor roads, apparently newly constructed by the enemy. Kainuma was puzzled, for he had never seen them before. He laid himself flat beside one of them and looked around through the darkness. When his eyes became accustomed to the darkness he saw scores of lines of heavy artillery. (This won't do. Here's an enemy heavy artillery position. Gunlines.) Kainuma withdrew and divided the four into two parties. Superior Private Takagi was to accompany Superior Private Kato and himself was to go with Lance Corporal Niwa, the one to steal through the jungle area on the left side and other to advance along the beach toward Tasawalong both to break through the enemy lines there.

"Walk warily. Remember our mission is of vital importance. If we live through it we shall meet at Tasawalong or Esperance."

The four shook hands together and the two pairs separated to right and left and were lost to each other in the darkness.

(To Be Concluded)

## Headquarters in Guadalcanal

The photo shows the headquarters, speedily built of dried trees and leaves of trees for shelter from the heavy rains, of the Inagaki Unit which made a landing on Guadalcanal Island on November 5, 1942 and subsequently made a gallant attack on the overwhelming superior enemy forces.

# PREMIER TOJO GIVEN AUDIENCE IN HSINKING

### Worships at National Shrine Before Proceeding to Imperial Palace

Domei

HSINKING, April 2.—His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan and members of his suite now visiting here at the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. today and at noon granted him an Imperial luncheon, it was officially announced.

Before proceeding to the Imperial Palace, Prime Minister Tojo and members of his suite worshipped at the National Shrine of Manchoukuo, praying for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the continued prosperity of Manchoukuo.

After a short recess upon arriving at the Imperial Palace, Prime Minister Tojo was graciously received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. Other members of his party, including Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, were also received in audience. His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to engage in pleasant conversations with the party for some time, it was learned.

Retiring from the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m., Prime Minister Tojo returned to his quarters and heard reports from the presidents of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the Manchuria Development Company.

At noon the Prime Minister once more proceeded to the Imperial Palace to attend a luncheon graciously granted by His Majesty the Emperor. General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Premier Chang Ching-hui, other Cabinet members and State Councillors were also guests at the luncheon.

Following the luncheon, His Majesty the Emperor again graciously shook hands with Prime Minister Tojo, who left the Imperial Palace with a deep feeling of gratitude for the many Imperial favors accorded him.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Tojo dispatched at 10 a.m. Major-General Kenryo Sato as his proxy to the Soldiers' Memorial in Hsinking, and at 11 a.m., Commander Sumikatsu Kojima to the War monument of the National Founders.

# CONCERT SCHEDULE GIVEN

### Army, Navy Bands to Present 9 Programs at Hibiya

The Army and Navy bands are slated to give nine public concerts for the present season at the Hibiya Music Amphitheater, it was officially decided today.

The nine concerts are scheduled as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| April 17, 2 p.m. | Army Band |
| May 15, 2 p.m. | Navy Band |
| May 23, 2 p.m. (Navy Week Event) | Navy Band |
| June 5, 2 p.m. | Army Band |
| July 1, 5 p.m. | Army and Navy Band |
| July 24, 5 p.m. | Navy Band |
| August 28, 5 p.m. | Army Band |
| September 11, 5 p.m. | Navy Band |
| March 6, 1944, 2 p.m. (Army Week Event) | Army Band |

Of these concerts, the one on July 1 will be held in commemoration of the founding of the Hibiya Music Amphitheater.

# TEXTBOOK TO BE PUBLISHED ON DOMESTIC LIFE IN JAPAN

### 2 Teachers to Compile Reader On Home Management for Chinese Women

Chinese women will be able to obtain an insight into the domestic management of the Japanese home upon publication of the "Chinese Domestic Management Reader," which is being compiled by President Hideko Inoue and Professor Hiroko Ohashi of the Nippon Girls' University as a text book for students of Chinese girls' schools, according to the Asahi.

The two Japanese women teachers, who visited Peking upon the invitation of the North China Political Affairs Commission recently, conferred with local education authorities for the compiling of the text book. According to the two teachers, the text-book will contain the cream of Japanese domestic life as well as the customs and manners of the Japanese people.

### German Glass Industry

BERLIN.—The German plate and window glass industry has built up a large stock in order to be able to meet any emergency following air raids, it is stated here. The annual production of this industry is about 50,000,000 square meters of glass. A large machine produces 6,000 square meters daily.

### Diseases Under Control

BERLIN.—Dealing with the tasks and successes of the German state-controlled health organization, Dr. Cont, Reich health leader, writing in the Voelkischer Beobachter, states that there are at present 1,100 health offices with roughly 12,600 doctors established by the National-Socialist state.

# INTERNAL FRICTION HITS U.S. AIR SET-UP

### Chenault-Bissel Rivalry at Chungking Is Headache For War Department

The United States War Department is desperately trying to appease the disharmony between Brigadier-General Clain Chenault, Commander of the United States air forces in Chungking, and Brigadier-General Bissel, Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Units in Chungking and India, which has been developing for the worse, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Since the air squadron in Chungking cannot receive aid directly from the United States, Brigadier-General Chenault is placed in the distasteful position of having to secure help from his rival in India. The personal dissension between the two jealous commanders is proving to be a serious impediment in the pursuit of war strategies in China.

The only solution to the squabble is said to be the reopening of the Burma Route, according to the March 22 edition of the American Weekly, Time, which published the opinions of the American authorities on the matter. However, with the obvious impossibility of reopening the Burma Route, the War Department promoted the quarrelsome pair to major-generals, thereby humoring the two, and in order to sever the ties between them, the War Department made the air forces under Chenault an independent organization, Time reported. However, it is a question whether this setup will satisfy Chenault since he is receiving aid in supplies, planes, and pilots.

With the promotion of Chenault to major-general, the air squadron under his command has bee renamed the 14th Air Squadron of the United States Army, Time added.

The magazine also disclosed the distribution of the air units of the United States army as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationed in the United States | First, Second, Third, and Fourth Squadrons |
| Stationed in Australia | Fifth Squadron |
| Stationed in the Canal Zone | Sixth Squadron |
| Stationed in Honolulu | Seventh Squadron |
| Stationed in Britain | Eighth Squadron |
| Stationed in West Asia | Ninth Squadron |
| Stationed in India | 10th Squadron |
| Stationed in Alaska | 11th Squadron |
| Stationed in Northwest Africa | 12th Squadron |
| Stationed in the South Pacific | 13th Squadron |
| Stationed in Chungking | 14th Squadron |

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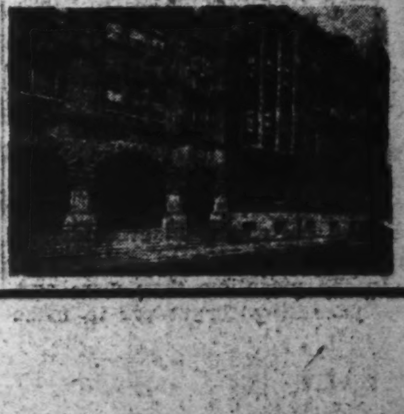

S. KANO, Managing Director

# CHEMISTRY SOCIETY HOLDS 3-DAY MEET

### Attended by 3,000 Scientists To Discuss Research at Waseda

A three-day session of the Annual Conference of the Industrial Chemistry Society opened at Waseda University on Friday attended by more than 3,000 members interested in the advancement of the scientific research work in the practical industrial chemistry of Japan.

At Friday's session, valuable results of the laborious work undertaken during the past year on problems of fuel, fabrics, electro-chemistry, synthetic resins and others were reported at the four separate sectional meetings simultaneously held by the leading experts on each of the subjects, including Shimbu Kurokawa of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Kenichi Yamamoto of Waseda University, Yogoro Kato of Tokyo Technological Institute, Tomizo Yazaki of Tokyo Industrial Laboratory, Monji Hizuki of Hitachi Works, Dr. Kenzo Konishi of the Osaka Municipal Technological Laboratory and others.

Further reports will be given on the second day, Saturday, followed by special lectures to be made on the third and concluding day at the Shigenobu Okuma Memorial Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Shintaro Kunisawa, on the ultilization of rubber of the Southern Regions, Dr. Yoshio Nakazawa of Kyoto Imperial University will speak on the smelting process of rare metals, while Dr. Koroku Wada of the Board of Technology on the future of the progress of aviation.

Prizes for outstanding works for the year will be conferred upon Dr. Tsuyoshi Arimori of the Manchoukuo Experimental Laboratory for his study on the aluminum production in Manchoukuo; Dr. Ryohei Oda of Kyoto Imperial University for his study of Organic Synthetic Chemistry, Dr. Kyuhei Kobayashi of Waseda University, Tsunao Araki of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Hiroshi Nagai.

## TO INVESTIGATE RESOURCES

### Phosphorite Research Department Established

For the dual purpose of discovering new phosphorite deposits and adjusting the supply and demand of the mineral within Greater East Asia, the Dai-Nippon Phosphorite Company has established within the company a Greater East Asia phosphorite research department, it was revealed.

A number of experts will be attached to the newly-created research department who will undertake exhaustive surveys and investigations in the discovery and development of new phosphorite deposits in Greater East Asia, consumption of phosphorite in various countries in the Southern Regions as well as measures for properly controlling any drastic fluctuation of market prices of the mineral.

## British Morals Low

STOCKHOLM.—The British people are charged with "indifference toward immorality" by the Bishop of Salisbury in a statement published in the London Daily Mirror, according to a dispatch from the British capital. The Bishop declares that the morale plane in England is fast deteriorating, pointing out that married women whose husbands are in the army and 14 to 15-year old girls are becoming victims of immorality.

# Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

## FILIPINOS TO STUDY VETERINARY SCIENCE

### Japanese Authorities Encourage Industry in Economic Reconstruction

Manila Tribune

The Japanese Military Administration has encouraged the rapid development of animal industry in the Philippines, as a necessary phase in the present task of economic reconstruction.

To fill the urgent need of more animals for transport, more meat and meat products, more rawhide, and more dairy products, it has launched a comprehensive plan of animal production and utilization, and disease control.

Included in this ambitious program is the scientific training of our young men in veterinary science, since its success will largely depend upon a sufficient number of veterinarians in the country. There is but one veterinary institution in the Philippines and this is the College of Veterinary Science of the University of the Philippines.

Founded in 1910, it has, since 1914, graduated only 265 veterinarians. The majority of these graduates are employed in the Bureau of Plant and Animal Industry, while some are profitably engaged in the practice of their profession.

**Five-Year Course**

The curriculum of this College consists of a five-year course after graduation from a secondary school and includes the teaching of zootechnics, curative and preventive medicine. It prepares the student to cope with the many complex problems of animal production and utilization, disease control and prevention, and the treatment and cure of animal diseases. The students are given class and laboratory instruction in the various basic sciences of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, bacteriology, surgery, medicine, parasitology, animal husbandry, animal products, etc. In the veterinary hospital attached to the school, sick animals are received for treatment and students of the senior and junior years are given clinical instruction.

The veterinary adviser of the Japanese Military Administration has deemed it wise to recommend substantial support and important improvements in the College not only to give all its students a thorough scientific training, but also to graduate a much bigger number of veterinarians in the shortest time possible.

Long ago, Japan realized the importance of veterinary medicine as a career for young men, and as a vital phase in the economic life of the Empire. She has two veterinary institutions of collegiate standing attached to the Tokyo Imperial University, and the Hokkaido Imperial University, and nine veterinary high schools. Today she has more than 20,000 veterinarians, and is self-sufficient in all matters pertaining to animal industry.

The Philippines on the other hand, neglected its livestock, and its wide pastures. It had to import annually an average of 8,000,000 pesos worth of dairy products alone, and 2,000,000 pesos worth of meat products.

From Japan we may learn a lesson, and henceforth place more emphasis on veterinary medicine as a career.

**Offers Good Position**

The veterinary profession affords a wonderful opportunity for humane as well as economic service. For young men and young women, it offers an honorable professional career, lucrative in proportion to one's educational foundation and honesty of purpose.

By reason of his special training in college, the veterinarian is qualified to care for all species of livestock. He is prepared to be of service to all phases of animal industry and veterinary science for he has been trained in preventive medicine, in the control of contagious and infectious diseases, in the protection and conservation of meat and meat food products, milk and milk foods. He is qualified as well to do administrative, laboratory, research and teaching work.

The veterinarian is usually active in social and civic affairs and, being especially trained in the care, feeding, breeding, treating and handling of livestock, his advice is continually being sought on these matters. Above all, he perhaps plays the most important role in protecting public health in general, from diseases of animals which are transmissible to man; as for instance, tuberculosis, rabies, anthrax, glanders, and intestinal infections.

## *Shanghai Christian Organ Formed To Spread Gospel on World Peace*

Shanghai Times

Heralding a new era for Chinese Christian Churches in assisting each other to perpetuate Christianity in China and work for the establishment of world peace, the Shanghai Christian Federation, incorporating more than 100 Chinese Churches, was officially inaugurated at the Holy Trinity Cathedral recently in a ceremony presided over by Bishop E. S. Yu.

A large gathering composed of many important Chinese and Japanese Christian dignitaries attended the meeting. Among the Japanese representatives were Dr. Y. Abe, Chairman of Japanese Federation of Christian Churches in Central China, Dr. Kozaki, representative of Japanese Christian Churches in Japan, Reverend Y. Nakazawa, Chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Christian Federation, T. Fujimoto, representative from the Japanese Embassy, Dr. Chester Miao and Dr. T. Y. Woo, Vice-Presidents of the Shanghai Christian Federation.

Expressing firm confidence that unity among all Chinese Christian Churches will result in the enhancement of the indigenous spirit of the Christian Church in China, Bishop Yu firmly stated that "it was the aim of the Federation to bring about this harmony first among all Chinese Christian Churches and subsequently to assist other Christians in their task of propagating the work of Christ for world peace.

"It is my sincere hope and belief," the Bishop stressed, that "Christianity will have to play a great part in China. While, formerly, the teaching of Christianity was done by Occidental missions, which inevitably meant the adoption of certain Westernized influences, today and the future will see Christianity taught by Chinese missionaries. Not only must all Chinese churches be bound together in word, but they must be ready to assist one another in any task. Mutual help must be a common thing to all. And it is by exerting our spiritual influence that our longing for material things can be overcome so that we will not feel repugnance in parting with something or the other, which will prove beneficial to our neighbors.

"The aim of the Federation is not only to achieve unity among Chinese Christian Churches, which still retain their autonomy, but to have all the Churches standing together, bound by the same principles and spiritual ideals. The day is not distant when the Chinese Churches will speak like one in ideals and precepts," Bishop Yu pointed out.

Hoping also to be of assistance in bringing about peace to the world, Bishop Yu said that "this peace can be attained through spiritual forces, and not by intervention in political affairs. We will be, as we are always, Christians and, as Christians, we will seek refuge to Christ in prayers," the Bishop concluded.

Dr. Abe reiterated the Bishop's words and while expressing his happiness in being present at the meeting, he stated that the Japanese Christian Churches would help the Chinese in every detail.

Mr. Fujimoto said that with the withdrawal of all Anglo-American missionaries from Shanghai, the long awaited day for Chinese missionaries to renew their efforts for the propagation of Christianity has come. Chinese Christians should be proud of this and there is no doubt the day will mark a turning point in Christianity for Chinese here.

Emphasizing that, with unity, anything can be achieved and pledging Japanese cooperation with all Chinese Christian Churches, Reverend Nakazawa said that he was proud that he could be present at the meeting and voice his opinions. He stressed that he would do his utmost to bring about Sino-Nippon cultural ties.

After travelling in Central China for 15 months, Dr. Kozaki said that he had been looking forward to the day when Chinese Christian Churches would follow the step taken by Japanese Christian Churches in forming a Federation. "This day, therefore, should be a momentous one for Chinese Christians," he concluded.

Following are the men who will serve on the board of the Federation.

Bishop E. S. Yu, President.
Dr. Chester Miao, Vice-President.
Dr. T. Y. Woo, Vice-President.
Reverend Y. C. Ching, Secretary of Business Department.
T. Y. Chow, Treasurer.
Reverend S. S. Chu, Chairman of Evangelistic Department.
Professor C. H. Wong, Chairman of Leadership Training Department.
Reverend T. S. Chia, Chairman of Young Peoples' Department.
Reverend H. P. Wei, Chairman of Social Service Department.
L. T. Chu, Head of Publicity Department.

## PLANS NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT

### China to Adopt System Throughout Country

Domei

NANKING, April 2.—To unify further the people and thereby guarantee the expansion of the national fighting strength, the National Government has decided to adopt a neighborhood unit system throughout the country, it was revealed.

A concrete plan for this purpose was approved at a session of the Executive Yuan on March 31 and will be legalized in the form of an ordinance in the near future together with census registration regulations.

## Hungary Consul Named

According to an official communication received by the Royal Hungarian Legation in Tokyo from Budapest today, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary has appointed Dr. Ladislas Schultheisz, physician, and a resident of Harbin, as honorary Hungarian Consul. The Hungarian Consulate in Harbin is expected to be opened soon.

## RICE GROWERS IN P.I. CREATE ASSOCIATION

### Agriculture Commissioner Alunan Urges Delegates to Improve Industry

Manila Tribune

All municipal rice growers cooperative associations have been formally incorporated into a national organization known as the National Rice Growers Cooperative Association as a result of the Producers' Convention held here recently.

Membership in the national body will be made up of presidents of municipal organizations and delegates elected by the municipal cooperative groups on the basis of one delegate for every 1,000 members or less.

At the meeting of the board of directors, Ricardo Gonzales was chosen president and Dr. Jose Ramos vice-president.

Addressing the convention of the Municipal Rice Growers Cooperative associations, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael R. Alunan appealed to the delegates to improve the rice industry of the Philippines as a means of contributing their share in the reconstruction of the country.

Those elected directors were Ricardo Gonzalez, Nicanor Jacinto, Luis de Leon, Jose Ramos, Juan T. David, Fausto Gonzales, Jose Cojuanco, Manuel Alzate, Jose Mariano, Jose Castillo and Jose Castro.

"With your combined efforts and in coordination with the economic program of the Government, the Philippines may attain food self-sufficiency and thus fulfill one of the prime requisites for the grant of independence to the Philippines in the shortest possible time," he said.

Approximately 150 delegates of municipal rice growers cooperative associations in Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal and Tarlac were present. Also present were ranking officials of the Japanese Military Administration and of the department of agriculture and commerce.

**Purpose of Meeting**

Referring to the main purpose of the rice growers meeting, Commissioner Alunan pointed out that the formation of a national federation of rice growers is the next logical step after the organization of municipal cooperative associations. He said that such a central organ is vital to the industry because there are many matters of common concern which only an organization of a national character can properly consider.

Taichi Uzaki, chief of the division of food of the Military Administration, declared before the convention delegates that the rehabilitation of the rural communities is essential to the reconstruction of the Philippine economy and, in order to improve the economic conditions of these districts, steps must be taken to improve agricultural management and farming methods and to promote the security and welfare of the farmers.

Mr. Uzaki also stressed the fact that farmers' cooperative associations, formally and properly organized, are the basic organs through which the rehabilitation of the rural communities may be realized.

**Instructions Given**

His instructions to the convention were three-fold: (1). to organize, procurement of facilities so that producers may be able to sell all surplus rice over that for home consumption in view of the present state of demand and supply; (2) organize cooperative associations in all rice producing districts including landowners, operating owners and tenants as members in order to control the rice market; and (3) organize the cooperatives in such a way, that they can serve as subordinate agencies of the Naric and the Foodstuff Control Association.

Manager Victor Buencamino, of the Naric, in a short message to the delegates reminded them that the failure of rice growers cooperative Associations in the past was due to lack of efficiency and honesty in the administration, disloyalty of the members, lack of proper supervision, insufficieny of operating capital and insignificant volume of business.

He gave the assurance that, with the approval of the Military Administration, the Naric will fully cooperate to make the rice growers' Cooperative Associations a success.

Mayor Leon G. Guinto delivered the address of welcome, while Director Hilarion S. Silayan, of the Bureau of Agricultural administration, made some introductory remarks.

# HOCKEY INTER-PORT SCHEDULED AT KOBE

### Yokohama Players Favored To Win With Strong Forward Line

The 26th hockey inter-port between the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club and the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will be played on the recreation field in Kobe this afternoon, the bully-off being set for 2:30 p.m. sharp.

The Yokohama contingent led by Captain Burmester, entrained for Kobe on Friday and they are reported to be in fine trim for the match today. In inter-ports to date, the Kansai team is leading by the close score of 13 matches to 9, with 3 games resulting in draws.

Although it is difficult the predict Kobe's strength this year, most hockey enthusiasts are unanimous in picking the Kanto team to win. The Y.C. and A.C. team, composed almost entirely of members of the strong German hockey club have been playing all along and their record to date is quite a formidable one. The strength of Yokohama's team lies in their forward line, with such stalwarts as Edu Levedag and Dohm included in the roster. Their intermediate line consisting of Fehlen, Schuette and Dr. Engel is also a powerful asset to the team and great things are expected from then.

Both Bellstedt and Edgar Levedag who comprise the Y.C. and A.C. defense are capable defenders while Harriss in goal has plenty of experience.

Kobe will rely on their fast forward line, consisting of Hesse, Bruegemann, Flaechsenhar, Rodriguez and Remedios to obtain goals while they have two experienced backs in Behr and Arratoon.

Schmidt in the Kansai goal, although a beginner in this position, is nevertheless a clever custodian. The game on the whole should be fairly close, with Yokohama having a slight edge in view of their superior attacking power. Arrangements are being made for the visiting Y.C. and A.C. team to play the powerful All-Kansai eleven on Sunday on the same field from 10 a.m.

The following players will represent the two teams:

**Y.C. and A.C.:—Goal: F. Harriss, Backs. Edgar Levedag, Bellstedt, Halves: P. Fehlen, Dr. Engel, F. Schuette, Forwards: E. Schuette, Edu Levedag, Burmester (captain), E. Dohm, Wilsing.**

**K.R. and A.C.—Goal: W. Schmidt, Backs: C. T. Arratoon (captain), V. Behr, Halves: Orth, Jungers, R. Mehta, Forwards: Hesse, A. Bruegemann, Flaechsenhar, Rodriguez and C. Remedios.**

**Referee: Mr. Glombik.**

A handball practice game will be held on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's in Negishi on Sunday when two German teams are pitted against each other in preparation for the inter-port with Kobe on April 18. Play is scheduled to start at 2:30 p.m. and the following players will comprise the two teams.

**A Team: Messrs. Mosaner, M. Fachtmann, F. H. Handge (captain), Rapp, Ludde-Neurath, Horn, Krajewicz, Webber, Nietschke, Strobe. B Team: Messrs. Ketel, Meier, Niggemann, Jesselsen, O. Schmidt, Rothe, Speringer, Koeger, Oemichen, A. Bernstein, R. Bernstein.**


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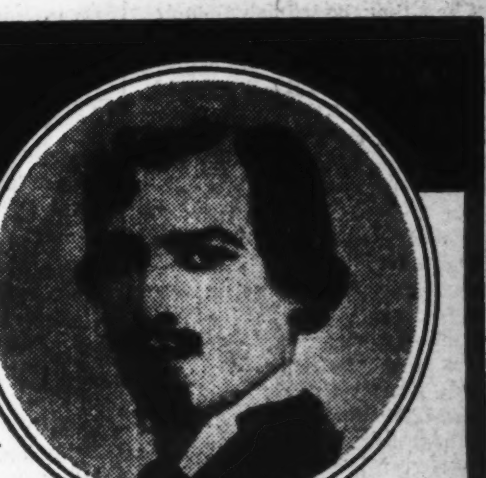

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# The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

## Chapter 2 — This Road, That Road

"Where next?"

"Tobei Haikata's house in Kitano."

"We know the house well. There are many more I think."

"Seventeen or eighteen."

"This is the fifth day we are walking round distributing waste paper. I don't mind walking, but it is irritating to meet fellows like Rokurozaemon, who though inwardly glad to get his pact back, pretend to be offended at the supposed insult."

"Otaka, Haikata's house is on this road, isn't it?"

"What a wretched house! Here, give me his pact. I'll go alone to save time."

Gengo stepped over the plank placed across the muddy patch in front of the threshold, and peeped into the house.

"Master Tobei, are you in?"

"Who's that?"

"Gengo."

Tobei was reclining on his back, practically naked, inside a faded mosquito-net, despite the heat.

He raised himself on one elbow.

"What, is it Gengo? Wait a moment while I unfasten this mosquito-net."

"Never mind. Remain as you are."

"I haven't even got a kimono. That's why I am inside a mosquito net."

I'll sit here," said Gengo, sitting on the edge of the dais. He took out the pact, and explained, in almost the identical terms that he had used at the house of Rokurozaemon, that he had come to return the blood pact.

"Is that so?" Tobei gave a sigh of relief. At least he was honest, thought Gengo. He looked as though he had been relieved of a heavy burden.

"That is a great relief to me." he said. "At the time of the incident, I was very much excited. Moreover, the eyes of the world were upon us, and in the highly excited state of our minds, we were ready to cast away our lives in the defense of the Castle. But after we separated, the excitement died down, and as time passed my way of thinking has changed . . . ."

"Of course," said Gengo, and nodded in understanding.

"At that time I laughed at Kyurobei Ono for being a coward," continued Tobei. "But now I realized his greatness."

"Is the so?"

"The fact that he did not allow himself to be influenced by the atmosphere within and outside the Castle shows that he is a truly great man. I hear that he is in Saga now, and has become a rich money-lender."

"I haven't heard anything of him."

"He even has concubines, I hear. That is the height of luxury. Now I come to think of it, I was too honest. I feel like blowing my nose with this pact."

"Ha, ha, ha! You have changed a lot, I must say."

"How could I remain the same? When we decided on vengeance, I sold my furniture and belongings for a small sum. But even when this small sum was exhausted, there was not the slightest indication that the vendetta would be carried out. At this rate, I will die of starvation before the vendetta is even started. In contrast, look at the way Master Oishi has been living in luxury. I sent him letters half a dozen times, but received no reply. I could only think that he was making a fool of me. I wish I had followed Kyurobei Ono. I would appeal to him for aid now, if I hadn't mocked at him at the Castle meeting."

Gengo stood up. He did not know what to say.

"Well, let's meet again, when both of us have seen more prosperous times."

"Wait a moment."

"What is it?"

"I'm sorry to bother you, but have you got some small change? As you can see, I have put my last garment in the pawnshop, and cannot even go out."

"Money? Sorry, but I too. . . ."

"I am not asking for much. Just what you have now. . . ."

Gengo opened his purse, and took out what there was.

"If this little will be of any help. . . ."

"Oh, that's magnificent. Thank you, thank you. You have solved this evening's problem for me."

Gengo went out to the waiting Yazaemon, but for some moments he could not speak. He had not thought that a samurai could sink so low. He had to blink hard to keep back the hot tears that tried to ooze out between his eyelids. He could not bear to think what his late lord, Takumi-no-Kami, would have felt had he been here.

At the meeting at Maruyama, held some time ago, many had been absent, and Oishi knew that such absentees, and possibly others, had no heart for the vendetta. A few had come forward begging to be released from the common blood pact. Oishi had at once released them, but he knew that there were others, who desiring in their hearts to be released, had not the courage to come forward barefacedly to admit it. Such men would prove more a hindrance than a help when it came to a crisis. Oishi, therefore, had asked Gengo and Yazaemon to take the blood pacts of these suspects and return them with the explanation that he had abandoned the idea of the vendetta. Those who were really loyal would refuse to take the pacts back, but Oishi knew there were many who would be only too glad to receive them back.

As Gengo and Yazaemon walked from house to house, and discovered with increasing wonder the extent of the fickleness of men's hearts, they could not help but admire Oishi's far-sightedness and careful and elaborate preparations for all emergencies. They felt, with some awe, that they could not really fathom the depths of Oishi's mind.

When they had finished their task, Gengo went to the Bairinan in Shijo to report to Kuranosuke. Kuranosuke had sold the house in Yamashina after the meeting at Maruyama. Furniture and articles which he considered necessary to his wife Oriku and to the children, he had sent to Tajima. The rest of the belongings had been sold through the good offices of Genkei Terai.

Gengo was greeted by the priest at the Bairinan.

"Ah, Master Gengo," said the priest. "Master Oishi is absent. He has gone to the house of Genkei Terai."

"So. Well, I will go there, then."

Gengo went at once to the doctor's house, and found Oishi exchanging sake cups with the master of the house.

"Ho, welcome," exclaimed Genkei. "You are just in time. Help me persuade Master Oishi."

(To Be Continued)

# Japanese Castles

Visitors to Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and other historic places in Japan will not fail to see moats filled with blue, placid water lined by massive stone walls with green pine trees upon them, and, towering high above them all, lofty structures marked by white walls. It is the ancient castle of some territorial noble, one of those castles built in the feudal ages, quite original in their conception and therefore peculiar to Japan. These structures represent one of the best and most noteworthy types of architecture that have been evolved in Japan. What is more, they are to be regarded, in a certain sense, as an expression of Bushido, of the true spirit and genius of Japanese feudalism.

The history of castle-building in Japan, from its earliest time to the present day, may be divided roughly into five distinct periods, which are as follows:

First Period: From the dawn of history to the first half of the 7th century.

Second Period: From the second half of the 7th to the 10th century.

Third Period: From the 11th to the first half of the 16th century.

Fourth Period: From the second half of the 16th to the first half of the 19th century.

Fifth Period: From the second half of the 19th century to the present age.

The first period was the age of clans, a period in which was developed a civilization peculiar to Japanese soil. In those days castles were either fortified homesteads of clans or defensive works temporarily thrown up in time of war.

The second period covers the time from the Taika era, which began in the year 645 A. D., and continued down to the end of the 10th century, marked in Japanese history by the fall of the Fujiwaras. This period is known for the reforms made towards an effective centralization of administrative power, establishing executive control over local clan chieftains, and for its series of legal enactments placing the national polity on a stronger basis. The nation at this period grew in strength and rose in prestige, maintaining, outwardly, close relations with Asiatic countries such as China, Korea and Manchuria, the last of which was then known as the Kingdom of Pohai.

Castles were considered at this period in the light of national defenses, and were therefore built on an ambitious scale such as had never been seen before. These castles, as may be expected from the close political, military and cultural relations our people of the time had with other nations, show in outward form traces of more or less foreign influence. The remains of these castles are to be seen in the island of Kyushu in the south, and in certain parts of the O-u districts in the northeast, and they stand in striking contrast to the castles of the feudal ages.—Professors N. Orui and M. Toba.

Mt. Fuji, the Symbol of Japan's Lofty Ideals.

# A Symbol of Japanese Character

## People of Nippon See a Sublime Expression of Their National Ideals and Traditions in This Famous Mountain

Like the Hinomaru flag, Mount Fuji may be regarded as one of the most fitting symbols of the character of Japan and her people. So writes Kenzo Akiyama in his "The History of Nippon." His illuminating explanation of this point and of other phases in this country's history is reprinted here with the permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. Mr. Akiyama writes:

In this mountain of world fame the people of Japan see a sublime expression of their national ideals and traditions, peerless and unchanged throughout the ages like the mountain itself. So it was that Yamabe no Akahito sang over a thousand years ago:

Ever since heaven and earth
were parted,
It has towered lofty, noble,
divine,
Mount Fuji in Suruga!
When we look up to the plains
of heaven,
The light of the sky-traversing
sun is shaded,
The gleam of the shining moon
is not seen,
White clouds dare not cross it,
And for ever it snows.
We shall tell it from mouth to
mouth
O the lofty mountain of Fuji.

In the Japanese of today abides the same spirit that inspired that ancient poet to sing in praise of the most graceful, symmetrical and majestic of mountains. In its god-like perfection they see the ideal toward which the Empire has striven since the beginning of its history, to make of this country a single household under the benevolent sway of the Throne.

It should be noted that Yamabe no Akahito composed the poem on Mount Fuji, with whose beauty the national ideals are identified, in an age when Japan was in close contact with the civilization of China and a strong stream of foreign culture flowed into the country, greatly influencing native life and thought. And it should further be noted that in the same way the veneration of Mount Fuji acquired new intensity when Japan came into intimate contact with western civilization and foreign culture again swept into the country after the Meiji Restoration. This means, in other words, that the more Japan contacts foreign civilization the greater becomes her national consciousness and the stronger the regard of her people for their national ideals.

When Japan was almost without contact with foreign civilization, the people's regard for Mount Fuji was noticeably lacking in the traditional ardor. The policy of rigid national isolation which was enforced for the purpose of maintaining a fixed feudal order had weakened their consciousness as a nation. This situation, however, was not to last, for any great length of time. Various forces began to pound from within at the walls of isolation. The rise of the chonin led to development in the economic field which gradually began to make the feudal policy untenable. The study of the national classics such as the Nippon Shoki and the Man'yo-shu re-awakened the minds of the people to their true national traditions and aroused in them a critical attitude toward the existing conditions. This thought tendency eventually brought about the renunciation of the policy of isolation and the adoption of the policy for opening the country, culminating finally in the Meiji Restoration.

The intellectual current which fostered a critical attitude toward the Tokugawa regime and finally began to crystallize in the policy of opening the country, as opposed to the policy of isolation, sprang not only from within the Tokugawa regime, but also from without. The Dai Nippon Shi stimulated this tendency, but the dominant force came from those national scholars who quietly pursued the study of the classics, the Nippon Shoki, the Kojiki, the Man'yo-shu and others. These studies called Kokugaku, or National Studies, awakened their minds to the underlying traditions of the Empire and their understanding of the true relationship between the Sovereign and the people. It led the scholars to compare their own age with that when the samurai regime had not existed, when the Sovereign and the people were bound by closer ties of intimacy and affection. The most notable contributions in the realm of Kokugaku were made by Kada Azumamaro, Motoori Norinaga and Hirata Atsutane as nationalist scholars whose studies are characterized by their study of national principles as a purely academic question and by Takeuchi Shikibu, Yamagata Daini and Fujii Umon as scholars of similar leanings whose studies are characterized by their pursuit of these principles as practical standards to be applied to the actual life of society. Although these studies did not go so far as to bring about the actual renunciation of the Tokugawa regime, their importance is to be found in the fact that they stimulated a tendency which eventually saw that end fulfilled.

About the time the National Studies had begun to give rise to a critical attitude toward the Tokugawa isolation policy, another factor entered to further this tendency. This was European learning which came into Japan through the only open port of Deshima, in Nagasaki, at the hands of the Dutch, then the only Europeans who were allowed to trade, although within very rigidly prescribed limits. As this new learning was brought in by the Dutch, it was called Rangaku, or Dutch Studies. It is to be noted, however, that in introducing Rangaku, the Dutch brought in accomplished scholars from all parts of Europe among whom were such noted Germans as Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716) and Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796-1866) both of whom are well-known not only for their notable services to Japan, but also for introducing Japan to the Occident. The knowledge of western science, particularly medicine, brought by these and other Europeans gave a new and profound content to the critical and reflective spirit which had been cultivated in the past through Chinese philosophy. The scientific attitude systematized learning and stimulated a critical analysis of the times.

The many Japanese who assisted Kaempfer in furthering his comprehensive studies of Japan undoubtedly were able to learn much about European knowledge and conditions through their association with this scholar. Shogun Yoshimune himself was an ardent patron of Rangaku. He built an observatory and gardens for medicinal herb to further astronomical studies and medicine. Later Tokugawa authorities continued the efforts to adopt European learning which was greatly accelerated after the embargo on non-religious foreign books was lifted in 1720.

The introduction of European science produced many native scientists, largely in the medical field. Among the most notable of these was Sugita Gempaku and Maeno Ryotaku who, in 1774, after years of laborious effort, published the Kaitai Shinsho (New Book of Anatomy), a book of anatomical drawings with explanatory texts, which was a translation of the Tabula Anatomica by the Dutch physician, J. A. Culmus. The appearance of this book led to a widespread diffusion of medical knowledge and practice. Medicine at first was studied under Dutch physicians at Deshima, but with the rapid increase in native doctors, this science soon came to be taught by the Japanese themselves.

Perhaps the foremost single contributor to the advancement of scientific learning in Japan at that time was Siebold, a German surgeon of versatile talents, who came to Japan in 1823 as a physician attached to the Dutch East Indies Company in Nagasaki. Establishing a school of science in the suburbs of Nagasaki he treated patients, taught medicine, pharmacy and pantology and introduced the clinical method of teaching science. His contributions to laying the foundations of modern science in Japan were exceedingly great, for many Japanese scholars from all parts of the country came to his school to study under his tutelage and became the forerunners of many eminent scientists who brought the Japanese standards in science, especially in the natural sciences, to the world level in modern times.

In 1828, at the time his term of service in Japan was up and he was on the point of leaving the country, Siebold was prohibited from re-entry into the country for having a map of Japan that he had in his possession in violation of Tokugawa laws. After the country was opened to foreign intercourse and the ban on his re-entry was withdrawn, he returned in 1859. During his thirty years of absence from Japan, he contributed vastly to the introduction of Japan to Europe through many writings, such as a history of Japan called Nippon and Fauna Japonica.

European knowledge was not limited entirely to the sciences. Rangaku also brought in considerable knowledge of European developments since the Renaissance and stimulated Japanese studies in various fields. In the field of military science there appeared a scholar of exceptional ability in Hayashi Shihei who through such well-known writings as Kaigoku Heidan stressed the importance of strengthening the national defenses, especially in view of the pressure that was then coming from Russia in the north.

Thus learning, both national and foreign, advanced, bringing about a renewed understanding of national traditions and a desire to open the country to foreign intercourse. As this intellectual current became stronger and swifter, it came into direct conflict with the Tokugawa policy of isolation, the clash of opinions mounting in intensity and violence as foreign ships began to frequent Japanese ports.

Even in the age when the authority of the Tokugawa appeared all powerful, it must be remembered that the people themselves continued to carry on the traditions native to their country. In the homes of the people were kept a Kamidana, a self-shrine, before which they worshipped, morning and night, to the spirit of Amaterasu O-mikami, enshrined at the Ko-dai-jingu in Ise and to their ancestral deities. At peach blossom time they held the Hina Matsuri, the doll festival, to celebrate the growth of their children and to pray for their future health and happiness.


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For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia
CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
MARCH NUMBER
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CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(January 21—February 20, 1943)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
France Relinquishes Extra-territoriality and Returns Concessions in China, Statement by Tomokazu Hori, the Board of Information, February 24, 1943—Exemption of Indians from Enemy Property Control Law, Statement by the Board of Information, February 26, 1943—Agreement concerning the Rendition of Exclusive Concessions in China, March 14, 1943
A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy
Now On Sale At:
Nippon Times offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Maruzen and branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa

# OUR LOANS ABROAD WILL BE ADJUSTED

### Holders Must Notify Authorities By April 30—Law for Conversion to Be Enforced

With a view of adjusting the loans in terms of foreign currencies, the authorities suggest that they be notified by holders of these foreign currency loans by April 30. Incidentally, the Government is expected to enforce the Law for Adjustment of Loans in Terms of Foreign Currencies, with the intention of converting these loans into Japanese currency loans and of taking the responsibility for payment of their principal and interest, states Domei.

Domei brings the following to the attention of the holders of foreign currency loans:

(1) Holders of loans in foreign currencies of Britain and the United States) as of March 31, 1943 are required to notify the Finance Minister or the parties that have floated similar loans by April 30.

(2) The holders of these foreign currency loans would do well to submit their notifications, each in triplicate, to the Bank of Japan or to its branch office in time. They are required to send in supplementary notifications within 10 days in case any changes are to be made in their notifications previously sent in.

(3) It is also necessary for individuals keeping foreign currency loans on behalf of legitimate holders living abroad to send in notifications in the capacity of holders.

(4) The loans popularly described as No. 1 series of Osaka Municipal loans and which were sold abroad to raise dock building funds shall not be converted into Japanese currency loans, although the holders of these bonds are likewise required to send in their notifications. Individuals failing to send in notifications shall be possibly deprived of the rights of claiming the payment of the principal and interests of these loans, the authorities reaching the conclusion that such individuals are still living abroad.

(5) Individuals inclined to sell, buy or mortgage foreign currency loans on and after March 31 must call for the Finance Minister's permission beforehand, this ruling being set forth so as to facilitate the adjustment of foreign currency loans in connection with their conversion into Japanese currency loans.

It is also expected that the Finance Minister will shortly stipulate detailed terms of conversion, pending the decision to be reached by the committee that been formed for the adjustment of foreign currency loans in accordance with Article 3 of the Law for Adjustment of Foreign Currency Loans, and that the holders of these loans will be approached to ascertain whether or not they are agreeable to the contemplated conversion into Japanese currency loans.

## CHUNGKING AID DIFFICULT

**Only Financial Assistance Possible, Says British Undersecretary**

The British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Kidston Richard Law, declared that the only possible means to aid the Chungking regime is by financial assistance, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

The British statesman said that until the reopening of the Burma Road, there is no other alternative but to render financial aid. He also added that the British Government has contributed £15,000 respectively to the Chungking regime and the Red Cross Society to check cholera and malaria which have plagued 90 per cent of the Chungking soldiers.

### Steel Body Expands

As a result of the establishment of the Special Steel Department in the Iron and Steel Industry Control Association, the management thereof has decided to create therein the Planning Section, the Production Section, and the Engineering Section as formally announced by the association under date of March 31, says the Nippon Sangyo. The establishment of the three sections stated above will greatly facilitate the activities of the association, it is expected.

### Reich Laws in Lorraine

METZ.—The German civil law and supplementary laws pertaining to commerce as well as patents and merchandizing has been introduced in Lorraine. Until now Lorraine has had a mixture of German laws dating back to pre-World War days and French laws as well as various supplementary laws.

### Reich Controls Medicine

BERLIN.—For the manufacture and marketing of new brands of drugs, medicines and medical preparations a special permit will be required in future from the Reich Ministry of Interior, according to a decree issued by the Ministerial Council for Defense.

## Kuniangs at Work for Japanese Soldiers

Chinese girls busily engaged in sewing clothing for the Japanese soldiers at the front at a certain factory on Shonan Island. In this way self-sufficiency is being achieved in the matter of clothing the garrison there.

# *Fluctuations of Bourse Issue Wide During, After Wars Japan Fought*

### Wide Variation in Price of Tokyo Exchange Stock Since 1904 Recalled by Chairman of Brokers' Association

In view of the inseparable relations between a war and the financial conditions of a country involved in it, as is universally the case with the belligerent Powers in the current World War, it is natural that the prices of stocks on the exchanges in our country should have been subjected to heavy fluctuations during and after the wars that Japan has successively fought or took part in since its Restoration about 70 years ago. And it is none the less significant that Japan's economic and industrial power was more than doubled as it emerged victorious in the wars it fought and as its international status rose after its part in the last World War.

Remindful of the boom and the reactional slump that the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed on the termination of each war, Kohei Tokuda, chairman of the Tokyo Stock Brokers' Association, recollects his experience and impression in the following vein:

"With the Russo-Japanese War coming to an end in 1905 with a decisive victory on our side, Japan took epochal strides in the various lines of industries, and numerous business firms and manufactories made their appearance until the number of joint-stock companies totalled more than 4,600 in 1907 with their capitals aggregating ¥1,840,000,000 against the 2,500 joint-stock companies with an aggregate capital of ¥573,000,000 on the termination of the Sino-Japanese War in 1895.

**Capital Increased**

"In order to cope with this remarkable expansion of our industries subsequent to the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, the Tokyo Stock Exchange increased its capital to ¥4,000,000 in 1906 and to ¥12,000,000 in 1907—a three-fold increase at one bound.

"The price of the bourse issue naturally rose from the bottom of ¥150.00 toward the end of 1904 to ¥290.00 in 1905, to ¥500.00 in 1906 and to as high as ¥780.00 when the Tokyo Stock Exchange fixed the profit dividend for the first half of the 1907 business term at 40 per cent per annum. But this memorable boom did not last long, for the reactional slump followed as the favorable trade balance began to reverse its trend and as the money market tended to stiffen in 1908.

As a consequence, the price of the bourse issue began to fall till it sagged down to ¥90.30, and the Exchange had to reduce its profit dividend to 10 per cent per annum. In 1910 the bourse issue rallied to ¥246.20 when the Exchange raised the profit dividend to 18 per cent per annum. But another slump set in, and the price of the bourse issue remained at a low level for several years until the last World War broke out in the summer of 1914.

**Position Was Advantageous**

"There is no doubt that Japan commanded a decidedly advantageous position as long as the last World War lasted, and the country was flooded with an inflow of gold as it continued to enjoy a tremendous volume of export trade in parallel with the unprecedented expansion of our industries. It necessarily followed that the price of the bourse issue which was around the ¥150.00 mark about the time the last World War broke out, went on climbing till it rose to ¥480.00 in 1916, to ¥483.60 in 1919 and to ¥549.00 in 1920. About this time, the number of joint-stock companies in Japan totalled over 16,000 with their capitals aggregating approximately ¥12,520,000,000.

"In consequence of the stupendous turnovers daily registered on the Exchange, the capital of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was increased to ¥45,000,000 in 1920, and its machinery was simultaneously expanded to a remarkable extent. It deserves notice, however, that the prices of various stocks, including that of the bourse issue, were occasionally disturbed by the shifting conditions of the fighting on the European Continent during the four and a half years of the last World War, especially when the armistice was concluded in the autumn of 1918.

**Boom Continued for 2 Years**

But the aftermath of the business boom continued in our country for nearly two years following the termination of the last World War by reason of the foreign trade that Japan enjoyed during this period. Yet this aftermath of prosperity was irresistibly short-lived, for Japan, too, could by no means remain unaffected by the world panic that finally set in 1920.

The result was that the various stock exchanges in our country plunged headlong into a spontaneous panic in March, 1920, and the prices of numerous stocks went on treading a downward path at a rapid pace until the Tokyo Stock Exchange had to close its doors for a fair length of time so as to preclude the adverse consequences of the heavy slump of stock prices. For a number of years following, the various stock exchanges in the country hovered in the depressing economic conditions prevailing alike at home and abroad incidental to the termination of the last World War.

"The following list shows the fluctuations of the bourse issue prices from the very beginning to the termination of the last World War:

**Fluctuations of Bourse Issue Prices**

| Year | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| 1914 | ¥152.20 | ¥103.90 |
| 1915 | 309.90 | 115.90 |
| 1916 | 480.00 | 219.00 |
| 1917 | 332.00 | 148.00 |
| 1918 | 248.00 | 142.00 |
| 1919 | 483.60 | 183.10 |
| 1920 | 549.00 | 100.50 |

### Mergers Progressing

The amalgamations of the mutual financial aid companies in the country are going on smoothly, thanks to the efforts of the Finance Ministry. The number of such companies at the end of March last was 106, showing a decrease of 33 as compared with the number at the end of December 1942. This, it is expected in all quarters, will contribute to the healthy development of the mutual financing system in our country, says the Yomiuri.

### Tax Exemptions Fixed

It has been decided by the Finance Ministry, as promulgated in the Official Gazette of April 1, to exempt from taxation the savings of any salary or wager earner up to ¥7,000 including principal and interest. This measure has been taken in order to protect the interest of the salaried or waged masses of the country who are enthusiastically taking part in the nationwide savings campaign, says the Asahi.

### Bill Clearings

April 2
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 378,336 | 229,907 |
| Balance | 68,133 | 36,370 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds*

**Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| N.Y.K., new (short-term) | 76.90 | + 0.60 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial (short-term) | 92.70 | + 0.20 |
| Kanebo Sp. (short-term) | 73.00 | + 0.40 |
| Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% | 108.20 | Same |

# FEELING BULLISH ON RESILIENT MART

### Tokyo Hemp Leads Gainers At ¥4.10 High; Short Terms, Spots All Rally

With a bullish sentiment aroused as the market tended to show a resistant tone on the previous day, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a cheerful scene of animation yesterday, and a long list of signal gains were scored in the three sections.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Hemp Yarn led the list of gains by jumping up as much as ¥4.10 in the afternoon session. Simultaneously Hakodate Shipbuilding went ahead ¥1.90, Japan Electric Metallurgical Industrial, ¥1.70, Okamoto Industrial, Manchou Tobacco and Japan Sand Iron ¥1.60 each, Fuji Cotton Spinning and Komatsu Iron Works ¥1.50 each, Mitsubishi Mining ¥1.40 and Ikegai Iron Works ¥1.30.

The short-term was continuously firm. N. Y. K., new, Teikoku Rayon, new and Japan Oil picked up in fractions.

The spot market was featured by an all-round recovery of prices. Kato Iron Works surged up ¥1.70, Ashikaga Cotton Spinning, Showa Airplane Manufacturing Industrial, Hokkaido Soda, Tokuyama Soda and Japan Electric Wave Machinery, ¥1.50 each, Kanto Steel and Teikoku Automobile ¥1.00 each.

**Long-Term Section**

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

**First Section**

| | —Delivery— Apr. | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kanebo Spinning (50) | — | — | 121.1 |
| Nisshin Spinning (50) | — | 84.5 | 83.7 |
| Toa Hemp Ind (50) | — | 71.5 | 72.7 |
| Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) | 104.1 | 103.6 | 103.0 |
| Kanegafuchi Ind (50) | 76.5 | 67.5 | 66.4 |
| Showa Elec Ind (50) | 84.5 | 83.7 | 84.5 |
| Japan Nitrogen (50) | 72.1 | — | 71.5 |
| **Second Section** | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 90.8 | 90.2 | 90.0 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 80.9 | 81.5 | 82.0 |
| Toyo Steamship (50) | 69.8 | — | 69.8 |
| Nissan Steamship (50) | 65.1 | 66.1 | 65.9 |
| Mitsubishi Mining (50) | — | 85.2 | 85.7 |
| Ishihara Ind (50) | 66.7 | 65.8 | 66.5 |
| **Third Section** | | | |
| Oriental Develop (50) | 64.0 | — | — |
| Furukawa Elec Ind (50) | 111.9 | 112.1 | 110.8 |
| M'bishi Elec Mach (50) | 143.9 | 142.0 | 142.1 |
| Japan Oils and Fats (50) | — | — | 64.9 |
| Japan Beer (50) | 97.0 | — | — |
| Tropical Ind (42½) | — | 41.0 | — |
| Asahi Glass (50) | 94.7 | 92.9 | 90.9 |
| Toa Tobacco (50) | — | 102.8 | 102.2 |
| Manchou Tobacco (50) | 94.7 | 94.3 | 95.1 |

**Short-Term Section**

| | Open | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K., new | 76.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 76.9 |
| M'bishi Heavy Ind. | 92.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 92.7 |
| Kanebo Spin. new | 72.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 73.0 |
| Teikoku Rayon, new | 69.2 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 69.7 |
| Hitachi Iron Works | 89.9 | 90.3 | 89.8 | 90.2 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 68.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | — |
| Japan Oil | 73.9 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 73.5 |
| S. M. R. | — | 75.0 | 5.0 | — |
| N. Y. K., old | 90.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | — |
| Hokkaido Coal | — | 72.8 | 2.6 | 72.8 |
| Kanebo Spin. old | 125.9 | 6.3 | 5.9 | — |
| Toyo Rayon, new | 55.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 56.0 |
| Kokura Iron Works | 53.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 54.4 |
| Japan Beer, new | 45.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 45.5 |
| Japan Sugar, new | 64.6 | 5.2 | 4.6 | — |
| Ensuiko Sugar | 63.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | — |
| Japan Mining | 61.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 61.2 |
| Manchou Heavy Ind. | 61.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 62.0 |

# 96% OF BOND ISSUES DIGESTED LAST YEAR

### Savings With Post Offices Also Exceed Goal Previously Fixed by Government

Thanks to the hearty cooperation of the entire nation, the Nationwide Monetary Control Association has scored brilliant results in the absorption of national bonds as well as in increasing postal savings. According to figures released by the Bank of Japan and other authorities concerned, the national bonds absorbed by the nation during the last fiscal year swelled to 95.8 per cent of the total issues, and new savings with post offices throughout the country excelled the goal previously fixed by the Government, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

During the last fiscal year, which terminated on March 31, the national bonds issued through the Bank of Japan totalled ¥14,259,000,000, and those absorbed by the nation amounted to ¥13,664,000,000, showing the high percentage of absorption of 95.8.

Reflecting the steady rise in the amount of bonds absorbed with the passage of months, the nation absorbed as much as ¥3,934,000,000 worth of national bonds during the fourth quarter of the past fiscal year, namely January to March inclusive 1943, against the total amount of issue during the same quarter amounting to ¥3,929,000,000, thus showing an excess of absorption over the total amount of issue.

**Actual Issues**

It will be recalled that the Government originally had in contemplation the issue of national bonds during the last fiscal year to the extent of ¥16,000,000,000, but the actual issues during the same period were technically limited to ¥14,259,000,000, the balance being left unissued till the very end of the fiscal year.

The following list shows detailed figures of the total amount of national bonds issued during the last fiscal year and during the fourth quarter or the three months ending in March of this year.

**Total Amount of Issue and Absorption Of National Bonds**
(Shown in ¥1-million)

| | |
|---|---|
| **During 1942-43 Fiscal Year** | |
| Total amount of issue | 14.259 |
| Amount of absorption | 13.664 |
| Percentage of absorption | 95.8% |
| **During 3 Months Ending in March, 1943** | |
| Total amount of issue | 3.929 |
| Amount of absorption | 3,934 |
| Percentage of absorption | 100.1% |

**Rise in Postal Savings**

Surveying the amount of postal savings, that went on rising rapidly toward the close of the last fiscal year, the single month of March this year registered a remarkable total of ¥280,000,000, a gain of approximately ¥100,000,000 over the corresponding month of the preceding year. As a consequence, the total amount of nationwide postal savings at the end of the last fiscal year (March 31, 1943) stood at ¥13,044,000,000. Thus it is seen that the goal previously fixed by the Government of ¥3,200,000,000 for fresh deposits during the last fiscal year was excelled by the total amount actually realized to the extent of ¥153,000,000.

Reviewing the factors responsible for the steady gain in the amount of postal savings during the last fiscal year, it is seen that the ¥100,000,000 mark was realized monthly with the exception of October, November and December. The impressive total of ¥530,000,000 was realized during January of this year.

Referring to the records of postal savings for the past three fiscal years, the 1940-41 fiscal year saw a total of ¥1,715,000,000 registered, the 1941-42 fiscal year a total of ¥1,977,000,000 and the 1942-43 fiscal year an unprecedented total of ¥3,353,000,000. All this amply reflects the national determination to fight on until the enemy forces are completely crushed.

## SILK OUTPUT QUOTA SET

**Agriculture Minister Addresses Sericulturists at Meet**

In accordance with the decision reached at the general meeting of the presidents of the Silk Growers' Associations throughout Japan Proper, which was held Thursday morning at the Sanshi Kaikan (Silk Industry Hall), the prefectural government authorities are expected to hold meetings of the silk growers' in the respective prefectures beginning April 7 in order to study the surest way to secure the production of 63,000,000 Kwamme of cocoons in the forthcoming silk year.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino was present at the conference Thursday, when he delivered a speech requesting exertions on the past of the silk growers throughout Japan Proper in order to achieve the purpose in view, says the Yomiuri.

# *Twenty Years of Thailand Economy*

### Adjustments Made to Complete Erasure of Anglo-American Economic Imprints; British Domination Recalled

Viewed from an economic standpoint, the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere means the emancipation of East Asia from Anglo-American capitalistic imperialism and the recasting of its economic structure in an East Asiatic mould. A survey of the vicissitudes of Thailand economy in modern times shows that it has all along been at the mercy of western capitalism, particularly British, and in order that Thailand may contribute in the economic field to the establishment of a common Prosperity Sphere covering the whole of Greater East Asia, it is necessary for that country to make a complete change over from western economy to East Asiatic economy.

This naturally involved a great deal of difficulty on account of its absolute dependence on Western Powers, notably Britain, in the past, but it is a matter for congratulation that the country is now on a fair way to freedom from western shackles thanks to the self-awakening of its people to the real situation of the world, coupled with the sincere cooperation extended by our country in their strenuous and painstaking efforts to build Thailand for the Thailanders as an important component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this connection, Takeo Miyahara, chief of the Tokyo Business Bureau of the Mitsui's Thailand Institute, in an article in the latest issue of the weekly Keizai Mainichi, gives an outline of the activities of western influence with particular reference to the aggression by British capitalism as an external and historical factor for placing Thailand under its domination, and of the economic influence of the overseas Chinese which has been interfering considerably with the accumulation of capital of the Thailand people covering the last twenty years or so. His remarks substantially run as follows:

**Freed From Shackles**

The advance of British capitalism into Thailand dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, but it was only after the abolition in that country of the system of trade monopoly by the King in 1885 as a result of British maneuvers that it made such sudden development that the country was reduced economically to a virtual colony of Britain.

It is true that the establishment of the free trade system served on the one hand to accelerate the economic progress of Thailand compatible with modern times in relation to international economy, yet it on the other hand was responsible for throwing Thailand economy into a semi-colonial state. Originally Thailand was blessed with a wide variety of natural resources peculiar to the torpid zone, and up to the middle of the 19th century it had been exporting, in addition to rice large volumes of sugar-cane, raw cotton, pepper, Indian corn and other agricultural produce, but with the enforcement of the free trade system, followed by the introduction of commodity economy, the purchasing power of the farmers went up gradually, and various products of before-the-hearth industry were driven away by degrees by foreign-made goods which were cheap in price and superior in quality, and the country moved to individual economy with the cultivation of rice as its only staple industry.

**Home Capital Oppressed**

Thus the advance of national capital was finally completely checked and various enterprises were placed under the domination of British capital, while the overseas Chinese monopolized the right of transactions, thereby forcing Thailand economy into a hopeless state of deformity.

Tin Mining: It was in the 17th century that the tin mining industry was first started in Thailand. At that time, severe competition rose between the Dutch and the British over tin monopoly, but on account of a strong anti-foreign policy adopted by the Government the Europeans were obliged to withdraw from the country. Since that time up to the modern age, the industry had been carried on by primitive methods under Chinese monopoly.

**Tin Plant Set Up**

In 1908, however, a tin mining company was established under British capital, which commenced operation on modern technique in and around Puket Island, taking in due course the command of the tin mining industry of Thailand by superseding the primitive methods of mining followed by the Chinese. In only 15 years since its establishment or by 1923, the number of British companies engaged in this industry had increased to 38, with an aggregate capital of 42,600,000 bahts, representing 79 per cent of the total amount of investments in that country. Britain continued to make steady headway in this line of industry since then until by 1938 the number of its companies was increased to 50 with an aggregate capital of 82,000,000 bahts, as the following table will show:

| Nationality | No. of Co. | Capital (1,000 bahts) | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Britain | 50 | 82,000 | 73.02 |
| Thailand | 6 | 2,800 | 2.49 |
| Thailand & Sweden | 1 | 1,000 | 0.89 |
| Denmark | 1 | 25,000 | 22.25 |
| Holland | 1 | 1,200 | 1.06 |
| France | 1 | 250 | 0.22 |
| Others | — | 840 | 0.85 |
| Total | | 112,290 | 100.00 |

The existence of overseas Chinese in tin mining industry cannot be ignored, but it was only as laborers and brokers that they occupied a predominant position. In any case, when we take into consideration the fact that the entire tin ores thus produced in Thailand were being sent to Penang and Shonan, it may be no exaggeration to say that the tin industry in Thailand was under the absolute supremacy of British capital.

# GREAT FILLIP GIVEN MINING IN COUNTRY

### Commerce Ministry Publishes Regulations for Encouragement of Industry

The Commerce and Industry Ministry promulgated, under Thursday's date, the Mining Industry Encouragement Regulations, embodying in one the gist of the Gold Production Encouragement Regulations, Mine Exploration Encouragement Regulations, Refineries Construction Encouragement Regulations, and Mining Mechanization Encouragement Regulations. This may be taken as a step toward the simplification of the administrative proceedings to be gone through by different mining parties in order to receive the promised subsidies from the Government, says the Mainichi.

The gist of the mining encouragement regulations just promulgated runs as follows:—

1. The mining encouragement subsidy which, in the past, has been given to those engaged in the production of 19 kinds of ores, will, by virtue of the present revisions, be paid to producers of 30 kinds, including the following 11 ores—Silver; bismuth, arsenic, graphite, asbestos, platinum dust, sand iron, chrome sand, fluorspar, alum and another.

2. Subsidies have heretofore been grouped only to the owners of mining and alluvial mining rights. Hereafter, those engaged in ore refining and ore selection will also be entitled to the subsidy.

3. The amount of subsidy has been substantially increased. In the past, ¥30 was paid for every one meter of horizontal bore drilled by mine explorers. Hereafter, ¥50 will be paid instead. In the same way, ¥90 was paid for every one meter of perpendicular bore. Hereafter ¥150 will be paid instead.

4. The Government has been paying 70 per cent of the prices of the excavators and 30 per cent of those of the ore conveying machines purchased by mine owners. Hereafter, the Government will pay 70 per cent alike for both.

5. The mining parties have been relieved of their duty of presenting monthly reports to the authorities, unless specially ordered for by the chief of the Mining Inspection Bureau.

6. The mining parties have been relieved of the duty of presenting reports to the authorities relative to the abolition of the ore dressing stations, ore refineries, and various mining equipment.

The new regulations went into effect on April 1.


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Capital Subscribed .......... ¥ 200,000,000
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Office: ............ 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .................... MASAO TAKAHASHI

# Nippon Times

**Published by the Nippon Times, Limited**
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 358.
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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1943


## Jimmu Tenno Sai

It is on occasions like today that the real strength and glory of Japan become apparent. What other nation is there on the face of this earth that can observe a holiday which compares with Jimmu Tenno Sai, the anniversary of the demise of the first Emperor which goes back more than 2,500 years! What other nation is there in this world that can boast of a single dynasty ruling in an unbroken line for more than two and a half milleniums! Indeed ours is the August line that has reigned since time immemorial and will reign for ages eternal!

But there is no merit in mere old age as such, to be sure. A worthless existence would be all the more ignoble for being long drawn out. But when, as in the case of Japan, age is combined with worthy attainments, it is cause for thankful celebration. So the nation today honors the memory of the first of the long line of Sovereigns who have blessed this fortunate land.

The length and stability of the Imperial reign which has continued unbroken since the time of the Emperor Jimmu attest to uniquely vital attributes of the national life of Japan. In the first place, it attests to the special and sacred character of the Imperial House so different from the ruling heads of foreign states. Whereas other rulers, however exalted, are political instruments, our Emperors are the personification of the very nation itself. The nation has its being in the Emperor and the idea of the Japanese nation in any of its aspects is inconceivable without the Emperor. Such an integral identification of the Emperor and the State gives the Japanese Empire a meaning and a consecrated character which nations possessing only political sovereigns cannot imagine.

In addition to attesting to the August Virtues of the Imperial House, the length and stability of the Imperial reign also attest to the enduring qualities of the Japanese people. They show that the Japanese people possess to an unusual degree political genius, social stability, cultural tenacity, and balanced good sense.

On an occasion like today, therefore, when the nation's consciousness of its debt to its historic past is especially sharpened, there wells forth an inspiration and a surge of renewed strength for the future. A nation which has enjoyed the power and the glory of so long a history has deep roots which will not permit it to yield easily in a storm. Today and in ages to come, the Japanese nation will remain firmly rooted as it has for these incredibly many centuries. Such is the moral of this anniversary of the demise of the first of our long line of incomparable Sovereigns.

## The Mounting Chorus

The loud chorus of criticism and protest against Churchill which has developed in the United States is apparently growing. The latest American paper to join in the broadside against the British Prime Minister is the San Francisco Examiner which, in an editorial a few days ago, bitterly attacked the grand strategy of the war as conceived by this egoistic Tory.

When Prime Minister Churchill delivered his now famous speech of March 21, little did he probably dream of the storm it would create. But the storm which has arisen is natural enough, considering the bland selfishness of his conception of the objects of the war. All the efforts of official circles in the United States to restrain popular resentment against Churchill have had little effect; and inevitable as was the failure of Eden's recent mission to Washington, that failure has been accentuated by the damaging effect of Churchill's ill-timed indiscretion.

The ire of the Americans is easy enough to understand, for Churchill revealed in his speech his complete preoccupation with purely English interests to the exclusion and neglect of the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and even of the British dominions overseas. No wonder these so-called United Nations show themselves to be anything but united as soon as any one of them goes beyond the vague shibboleths of their professed "democracy" and "freedom" to define its objectives in a concrete fashion as Churchill has been so rash as to do.

The San Francisco Examiner is particularly exercised over the possibility that England might drop out of the war as soon as limited British objectives are attained in Europe, leaving the United States to bear the brunt of the unrelenting Axis attacks alone. Churchill clearly hinted the possibility of such a contingency when he relegated Britain's war against Japan to a distinctly secondary place in relation to Britain's objectives concerning the European continent. His preoccupation with the domestic social problems attendant upon demobilization, which he intimated would at least commence as soon as England's limited European objectives had been attained and before the global war had ended, offer the Americans plenty of grounds for suspicion that the British might leave them in the lurch in the event of certain changes in the European situation. Eden's lame protestation that Britain would not neglect the Pacific theater of war because like the United States she also has "a score to settle with Japan" is apologetic and unconvincing, coming as it does after Churchill's demonstration of British indifference to all but purely British—or rather, English and European—interests.

Therefore the San Francisco Examiner justifiably points out in resentment and alarm that signs are multiplying that the United States may have to fight Japan virtually alone. America has only two major allies in the war against Japan, namely Britain and Chungking it says. The Soviet Union obviously does not count, for although it is at war with Germany, it is carefully preserving peace with Japan. But Chungking does not count either, for it is dependent wholly upon outside help which no longer can be sent. And now Churchill has indicated that Britain also cannot be counted upon. It means that the United States will ultimately have to stand alone against Japan, laments the Examiner.

Churchill's intimation that partial demobilization will begin as soon as England's European interests have been satisfied obviously means that Britain does not intend to push the war against Japan with full vigor, the paper continues. Churchill's enthusiasm is melting, his pledge is weakening and will probably fade away altogether. Since it has been made so clear to the American people that they must rely upon themselves in the war against Japan, why should they be compelled to subordinate their actions to British concepts of high strategy? the paper asks. "Why do we not protect our exclusive American interests in this war as Britain is protecting her exclusive British interests? Why do we devote ourselves to the selfish interests of foreign countries and not for the greatest benefit of our own America?"

What answer can selfish Britain give to these questions which the more discerning Americans are increasingly asking?

### Charm of Japanese Manners

**The delightful quality of studied pretense in the manners and customs of the Japanese people has not been changed by the Commercial Age. Personal relationships among the people are still handled with silk gloves. To be impolite is a cardinal offense; to "lose face" is still a most humiliating experience. However, leniency is shown to foreigners who do not know their ways; the people are quick to see and try to remedy any embarrassment on the part of the guest. This forbearance does not apply to themselves when guilty of a faux pas. Here again we come in contact with charm of manners softened by centuries to a smoothly flowing gracious way of living, the envy of all who come to know it. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")**

## A Year Ago Today

**April 3, 1942**

**The sinking of the United States aircraft carrier Langley, of 11,050 tons, in the southwestern Pacific in the latter part of February, was admitted belatedly by the United States Navy Department today. The Navy Department also officially admitted the sinking in the same waters of the destroyer Perry, of 1,190 tons, and a tanker of the United States navy in the beginning of March.**

* * *

**In an earnest plea for cooperation with Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek has sent a message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the leaders of the Indian Congress Party, beseeching the latter to accept the British offer of dominion status for India after the war.**

* * *

**Learning of the smashing Japanese victories in the Greater East Asia War, remnants of the Chungking troops have surrendered one after another, despite desperate efforts by the Chungking authorities to check such action. The brilliant war results scored by the Japanese has affected the morale of the Chungking troops so much that officers and men of the front line have lost all fighting spirit.**

* * *

**Practically the whole of the remaining military establishments at Lishui and Chuchow airfields in Chekiang Province, have been demolished as the result of the third air raid carried out against the air bases by the Imperial Army Air Force today.**

* * *

**Authoritative United States circles in Washington have stubbornly refused to make any statement regarding a recent Chungking broadcast to the effect that the United States Government is willing to guarantee India post-war dominion status based on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals.**

# NANKING'S WARTIME STRUCTURE MAKES RAPID. CLEAR HEADWAY

## Changes Wrought Since War Declaration Are of Important Significance and Far-Reaching Consequence

By TAKESHI SHINKAI
(From the Keikoku)

Over two months have elapsed since the National Government of China declared war against America and Britain, vowing to live or die together with Japan and since Japan took steps for the relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China.

It goes without saying that China declared the war at its own initiative out of its desire to become free and independent of the Anglo-Saxon influences. It was out of respect for this Chinese aspiration that Japan waived its rights in that country. In this connection, Dr. Lin Pai-sheng, Director of the Publicity Department of the National Government, made the following remark in his speech at a mass meeting held at Canton on January 27:

"The National Government's participation in the war is actuated by an independent motive. Japan voluntarily renounced its concessions and the extraterritorial rights in China, respecting China's desire to become independent. Some people misunderstand that the step the two nations took were merely a matter of bargaining. If one takes these moves on the part of the two nations as their expressions of sincerity, such a false impression and idea will be dissipated."

Since the declaration of war, the National Government has been making serious efforts for strengthening the political, economic, military and other departments of the government in order to unify the internal condition of the country in keeping with the wartime demand. As the result, the construction of the wartime structure has been making a rapid progress.

### New Spirit Pervades China

Some of the changes wrought in China since its declaration of war are of important significance and far reaching consequence. Take, for instance, the spirit with which the officials of the National Government face the new situation. The officials of the Government from President Wang Ching-wei down to petty desk workers are now bound by the spirit of comradeship. The spirit of cooperation runs high among them in the face of the war. Another important feature is the fact that the Supreme National Defense Council has been held four times already without any hitch and obtained substantial practical results, showing that the institution is functioning remarkably well. It has been disposing of innumerable problems with accuracy and speed and achieving more practical results than generally expected.

The fact that North China is being gradually unified with Central China, with the National Government at Nanking as the political center, is of profound significance. The tendency has contributed much to increasing the influence of the National Government as the central government of China. It has gone a long way for drawing to the National Government the confidence of the people who had been vacillating with their political allegiance. The tendency for the people to support positively the Nanking Government, ignoring the Chungking political power, has become quite apparent.

Press comments have been growing more and more assertive, demanding the strengthening of wartime structure. The tendency for newspapers to advocate a view that the restoration of China to the Chinese without driving the pernicious Anglo-American influences out of East Asia in cooperation with Japan has become quite distinct. The most important factors which have made this tendency are the practical results obtained by the successive sessions of the Supreme National Defense Council and the tendency for the gradual unification of North China with Central China.

### New Programs Launched

Following the declaration of war, the National Government started the campaign, emphasizing the importance of maintaining peace and order in the country, of increasing the productive power and of stimulating the wartime consciousness as the three important items for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. For the realization of these objects, the Government established the Supreme National Defense Council and reorganized the administrative machineries.

The Supreme National Defense Council is directly attached to the Central Political Committee headed by President Wang Ching-wei as the chairman. The council has as its members all the leading military officers, the chairman on the North China Political Council as well as chiefs of local military administration to deliberate on important political and military problems to cope with the wartime situation. Four days following the declaration of war, the Supreme National Defense Council called the first meeting and adopted the wartime budget for the first half of the fiscal year 1943-44 and at the same time effected a sweeping reorganization of administrative machinery.

On January 20, the Supreme National Defense Council met for the second time and adopted a new local administrative system. In accordance with this system, the governor was appointed as the head of the province, abolishing the committee system of local administration in keeping with the simplified administrative system of the National Government. The meeting also adopted a plan for strengthening the National Economic Committee as well as the Hsinmin-hui (New People's Society). On the same day, the National Government promulgated the National Economic Regulations.

By this arrangement, various economic organs under the supervision of the North China Political Council have come directly under the National Economic Committee. As the National Economic Committee includes as its members the leading Chinese financiers, it will go a long way in strengthening the relations between the National Government, Shanghai financial interests and Chinese capitalists in all sections of the country for the smooth execution of economic policies of the Central Government. The third and the fourth sessions of the Supreme National Defense Council, held on January 28 and February 3, deliberated on further details of the National Government's policies and approved them.

### Army Reformed

The National Government, which had been making efforts to train an efficient national army, effected a reform on the machinery of the central army last December and placed them on the wartime basis. With the declaration of war, the army and navy departments, which were formerly under the Executive Yuan, have been brought under the Military Affairs Committee, the chairman of which is President Wang, to unify the military administration and the command, thus strengthening the position of the President.

As for the maintenance of peace and order in the country, special mention may be made that the army garrisoned at Nanking has been modernized to an extent comparable in efficiency to that of any first class nation. To insure the maintenance of peace and order effectively in wartime, the provincial governments have the peace preservation corps to cooperate with the police service. The governors are appointed to the position of the commander of the corps. On January 26, the Central Government issued a set of regulations, defining the system of peace preservation corps as well as the relations between the corps and the civil administrative department and between the corps and the regular army.

Since the declaration of war, army officers who return from the Chungking political power to pledge allegiance to the National Government have been increasing in number. General Wu Hua-wen, former commander of the fourth division in the Shantung-Kiangsu war zone, deserted the Chiang political power with about 40,000 soldiers on January 18 to pledge allegiance to the National Government. He was appointed commander of the Chinese army in Shantung. On February 4, Lieutenant-General Ku Ting-shin, with about 3,000 officers and men, also pledged his allegiance to Nanking. Since that time, many army officers of the Chungking regime have deserted to participate in the Greater East Asia War. The tendency for increase of such cases is worthy of special interest, showing that the intelligent class of Chinese began to have a strong leaning toward the National Government.

### Letter to His Soldiers

President Wang published an inspiring open letter to his soldiers, declaring: "By China's participation in the Greater East Asia War, our duty as soldiers has become one thousand times heavier than before. China by becoming a party to the war on the side of Japan has taken the first step for the realization of Asianism advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is the mission that history has handed to us to perform. The success or failure in our attempt to realize the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the peace of the world depends upon the fortune of this war. It behooves us, therefore, to make the supreme effort to emerge the victor in the war for the restoration of China and East Asia."

On February 15, the National Government held the second National Military Affairs Conference, which was attended by 98 army dignitaries as well as Lieutenant-Takuro Matsui, then adviser to the National Government of China, and deliberated on more than 60 bills relating to the duties of the national army for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. On this occasion, President Wang delivered an impressive speech, emphasizing China's responsibility to maintain peace and order behind the gun, which is just as important a duty as that which Japan shoulders at the war front. He also pointed to the necessity of unifying all the armies into one standing national army, sharing pains and pleasures together with the people. All the members present were deeply impressed by his speech and unanimously voted a resolution giving him wholehearted support.

China has thus been politically and militarily placed on the wartime basis. Moreover, the tendency for North China to become unified, instead of merely becoming more closely related, with Central China has been powerfully stimulated as the result of this conference.

### Position of North China

North China has been a special zone of unique character. Heretofore, the mobilization of China was regarded as necessary on the basis of mobilization of North China in close cooperation with Japan and Manchoukuo. But since the declaration of war by the National Government the situation has been reversed, requiring North China to equip itself with various wartime measures in keeping with the demand of the National Government.

The new situation demands that North China recognize its own position as an indivisible part of whole China and reorganize itself in close cooperation with Central and South China. Intelligent and far-sighted as they are, the leaders of North China and the National Government recognized the necessity of cooperating with each other in the face of the Greater East Asia War and have taken steps to that effect. The participation of North China in the Supreme National Defense Council and the Economic Committee meeting and having President Wang as the head of the Hsinmin-hui in North China in the capacity of honorary president, etc., have served to unify North and Central China to no small degree.

### Powerful Organization

The Hsinmin-hui in North China was originally a powerful social movement cooperating with the North China Political Council, but it also has made its development politically as an organ of propaganda to enhance the Government's administrative power.

But as long as the principle the Hsinmin-hui advocates is the teachings of the Imperial Way, cooperation with Japan and the emancipation of East Asia, it does not conflict with the trend of thought advocated in Central China. This is seen in the fact that the Society at its general meeting on February 1 went on record to cooperate with the East Asia Federation for the establishment of New China, declaring that the two organizations aim at one and the same thing. It is a matter of great significance that the Society has undertaken the task of unifying the country, discarding its unique position, stressing the principle of one state under one system and intimated that this principle should be voiced by the general meeting of the East Asia Federation.

The attitude of the Society, which may be regarded as representing the public opinion of the Chinese masses in North China in favor of participation in the Greater East Asia War, bespeaks of North China's desire for the unification of North and Central China. This attitude of the society is bound to have a favorable repercussion in Central China, affording the authorities of the Nanking Government an opportunity to take into consideration how the administrative machinery of North China may be reorganized in keeping with the demand of the time.

### Participates in Meetings

The North China Political Council has already been cooperating with the National Government by participating in various meetings, and although it is still too early to make a sweeping statement about the future of the council, it is not difficult to see which way the wind is blowing.

Various obstacles retarding the economic intercourse between North and Central China are being rapidly removed. The problem of removing the barter trade between the two, which has been the most serious obstacle, is about to be taken up for deliberation to facilitate the smooth flow of materials between the two sections of the country. The Economic Committee may be expected to make all possible efforts in the future for the removal of all such obstacles in an effort to perfect the total war structure.

We can see now how rapidly China's wartime structure is being erected. It will be perfected by the assistance extended to China by the Japanese Government and the people until that nation will be fully equipped with the practical power to win the war.

## In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 13 dated April 1, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, China's Treasure House, Inside America, Happy Prisoners of War, Rulers of the Atlantic, Voice of Nippon, A Hotbed of Rivalry, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, The Washington Comedy, and Elementary Japanese Course.

# BRITAIN STAKES ALL-OUT EFFORT AGAINST AXIS IN VAIN OFFENSIVE

## Shortage of Bottoms Gives Rise to Lack of Foodstuffs And Transportation Difficulties

By SEIGO NAKAMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

### Part II

It was on November 8, 1942 that some 500 transports and 150 convoys transported American troops stationed at Ireland. In explaining the movement, President Roosevelt stated on November 10 at a meeting with reporters in Washington that: "This strategy was decided upon at a conference between Churchill and myself at Washington following the Japanese Pearl Harbor raid. Deciding that the existing military forces, planes, and ships of Britain and America made a large scale advance on Europe during 1942 an impossibility, we discussed on a large scale attack during 1943 or a small scale advance within 1942. It was finally decided on the present landing in North Africa." Churchill, on the other hand, stated the following day in his speech before Parliament that: "Though I fully realize that we must relieve the weight on the Soviet Union caused by the strong pressure from the German forces, we have not as yet made sufficient preparations to cross the English Channel or the North Sea to make landings on Europe proper. Therefore, when I visited Moscow, I reported to Stalin the difficulties of forming a second front during 1942 and the decision to substitute it with the North African campaign. Orders for a North African campaign were given in the latter part of July."

As a result of the North African campaign, the intrigues centering around England's puppet, De Gaulle, and the regime under Darlan gave rise to dissension between England and the United States. The competition between de Gaulle and Giraud, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North Africa, proved a source of extreme headache to London and Washington. To discuss and solve the problems surrounding the North African front, aid to the Soviet Union in her war against Germany, and questions centering around the War of Greater East Asia, a meeting of the three leaders Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin was decided upon. To urge Stalin's attendance Egypt was suggested as the site for the meeting, but with Stalin's refusal to attend, Churchill and Roosevelt, accompanied by military heads, met at Casablanca in North Africa. This conference held between January 14 to 23 was the fourth meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt since the so-called Atlantic Conference held abroad that highly touted warship, the Prince of Wales, which was sunk by the Japanese Navy air unit off the coast of Malaya. Immediately after this conference, Churchill flew to Turkey where he stayed for two days, and conferred with President Inonu at Adana.

### Decisions Reached

The decisions reached at the Casablanca Conference were:

(1) England and the United States reached a complete agreement on military strategy regarding the commencement of offensives on all fronts during 1943.

(2) Giraud and de Gaulle met for the first time under pressure from Churchill and Roosevelt. Negotiations were made to use the French land, sea, and air forces against the Axis Powers.

(3) A report of the results of the Conference was given to Stalin.

(4) The United States and Britain agreed to give full military aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking.

On the other hand, Churchill reported in his speech to Parliament on February 11 that: "At the Casablanca Conference, the necessity of starting a large-scale offensive by land, sea, and air to weaken the spiritual and material powers of the Axis forces was recognized." Regarding the Pacific, he stated: "England is participating only in the Burma campaign and is leaving the other fronts to the American, Australian, and New Zealand forces."

### Expand War Production

With the lessening intensity of air raids over England after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, England has been attempting to expand her war production. However, it is not an overstatement that because of the limited supply of materials and men her productive capacity has already reached its optimum. Through Germany's control over Europe, England's economic life-line has been cut off. She lost two-thirds of her supplies of cast iron and steel. Furthermore, the War of Greater East Asia stopped all further supplies of tin and rubber to England. Although a nation rich in coal, her production has gone down from 227,000,000 tons in 1938 to 206,000,000 tons in 1941 and to 200,000,000 tons by 1942, due to the lack of miners. It is claimed that England lacks some 11,000,000 tons for her wartime needs. As for labor, England today has a population of 33,000,000 between the ages of 14 and 64, but 20,000,000 of this number are already in military service or else mobilized for war industries. From the feminine viewpoint, omitting those having children under 14 years of age, all those between the ages of 18 and 45 are mobilized to work in munitions plants, while all those under 30 and still unmarried are called up for military service. In comparison to the last World War in 1918 the number of women working in munitions plants has increased threefold. Over 25,000 women are also working on the fields. As for men, all those between 17 and 54 years of age have been called up for military service.

### Total Expenditures

Financially, the national income of England in 1942 judged from production expenses was approximately £6,950,000,000. If figured at the market rate with present indirect taxes included the amount would be £8,370,000,000. The total expenditures of England during that year were: Government funds, £4,950,000,000 and public expenditures £4,690,000,000 which totals £9,640,000,000. This is £1,270,000,000 over the total income of the people, and it will not be long before the income of the people will be affected considerably. Government expenditures thus total 56 per cent while those of the public is 44 per cent. England's wartime finance is aimed at the absorption of all existing extra buying power of the people by high tax increases and in the spontaneous savings of the people. However, the general level of taxation is 5 shillings for every 1 pound while those with high income pay 10 shillings. To avoid inflation, price regulations and strict distribution systems have been enforced.

England's extreme internal hardships is starkly exemplified by her lack of foodstuffs and transportation difficulties resulting from lack of bottoms. In a radio speech the Food Minister cautioned the public "that due to the North African campaign the amount of shipping space to import foodstuffs has been considerably reduced, and the distribution of foodstuffs must undergo stricter limitations." Since it is claimed that 7,000,000 tons of shipping space is absolutely necessary for England's existence this problem is forever harassing them. When the British Parliament reopened on January 19, the shipping question, together with a means to counteract German submarines, was hotly debated. The dangers resulting from the actions of the submarines were especially stressed and immediate measures to cope with this problem to relieve the situation were demanded. Even a secret meeting in Parliament was held to discover some means to remedy the disastrous effects of the Axis submarines.

Though England is exerting everything in her power to battle the Axis nations, however, her all-out efforts are unmistakably on the down grade. With America's aid she is frantically straining to protect her position, but her arteries are forever endangered and are being cut off at various points.

(End)

### *80 Factories Opened*

The increased industrialization and remarkable change of this city from a commercial and shipping center into a leading manufacturing center in East Asia is vividly described in the Shanghai Municipal Council. Annual Report of the Industrial and Social Division, for 1942.

Over 80 new manufacturing concerns started operations during the last year, it is gleaned from the report. Of these, the majority are of the chemical-pharmaceutical line, namely 40 for the extraction of caffeine from tea dust, nine bleaching powder factories, and 30 larger concerns employing an aggregate total of over 2,000 workers were opened for the production of vitamins, hormones and drugs of the sulfanilamide group.

An innovation in the piecegoods market will make its appearance shortly in local shops, since two factories started manufacturing silk tops which are being processed by worsted mills as a wool substitute to be made eventually into underwear and hosiery.

In view of the suspended export trade, a few silk dyeing factories migrated to the interior, while other textile mills, because of their enemy-owned status, were closed down. Some of these reopened for production later in 1942 when their actual Chinese ownership had been proved.

Felt hat factories, cosmetic factories, breweries, cigarette factories, paper mills, flour mills, coal briquette factories and rubber shoe manufacturing concerns have been fairly active during the year under review, the report revealed.